

MASTERFILE COPY
Do Not Remove

The Humane Society news

OF THE UNITED STATES

Summer 1991
Vol.26 No.3



Living Legacies

Printed in this issue of *The Humane Society News* is the 1980 Annual Report of the programs and activities of The HSUS. Of necessity, it is a synopsis of our very extensive efforts on many fronts to prevent and eradicate cruelty, abuse and suffering to animals. It is, in fact, a restatement of the collective efforts of members and staff reported in our several publications and experienced first hand through meetings, workshops, and personal contacts. Such a report can never tell the full story of what lies behind these various programs and activities.

Likewise, the financial statement contained in this report cannot reflect the measure of commitment you, the members, provide to make possible these programs and activities, year after year.

For the first time in several years, the monies expended on our various efforts exceeded our income. One might conclude from this observation that there is a dropping off of membership growth and financial support. Nothing could be further from the truth! Once again, 1980 showed a continued growth in membership, and consequently membership dues and general contributions. Why, then, the deficit?

Two factors contributed to this year's deficit: inflation and a reduction in bequest income. The first reflects the hard reality of the current economic situation in our country that has impacted business, government, individuals, and charities alike. None of us is immune to this reality and all of us have had to make adjustments accordingly. The second factor, a reduction in bequest income, is one I invite you to help overcome.

From the early years of its inception, The HSUS has depended on legacies and trusts to supplement dues and contributions. Indeed, our growth in terms of outreach and effectiveness has depended heavily on this source of support. Yet it is a dependency that must be tempered with good management. Consequently, the Board of Directors instituted a program in 1978 to spread the use of each legacy in excess of \$25,000 over a five year period. Thus, we are insured a more even distribution of bequest income than would be so if each year's legacies were spent in their entirety. And you, the giver, are insured that your legacy will provide continuing support. It is this program of reserving a portion of bequest income that has made it possible for us to continue our programs and activities even while experiencing a deficit.

But if each succeeding year's bequest income reflected a similar decrease, the reserve would soon be depleted. It is important, therefore, that we continue to increase the number of members and friends who support the ongoing programs of The HSUS in this manner.

There are several ways in which this can be accomplished: an outright bequest to The HSUS; the creation of a trust, the earnings of which will help to financially undergird The HSUS indefinitely; or an investment in The HSUS Charitable Gift Annuity Program or The HSUS Pooled Income Fund.

For most persons who use these means to support the continuing work and programs of The HSUS, there are of course personal tax advantages. But more importantly, there is the satisfaction of knowing that your concern for animals and their welfare will be carried forward for years into the future.

If you wish to help perpetuate the objectives, goals, and ideals of animal welfare through The HSUS, I invite you to join with others in creating a *living legacy*. For information on the various ways in which this may be accomplished, write: *Paul G. Irwin, Vice President/Treasurer, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037.*



**president's
perspective**



People and Animals

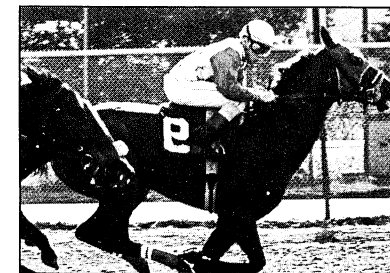
Page 12

Teacher's reactions were overwhelmingly positive to NAAHE's field test of a new curriculum-blended guide to humane education on the elementary school level.



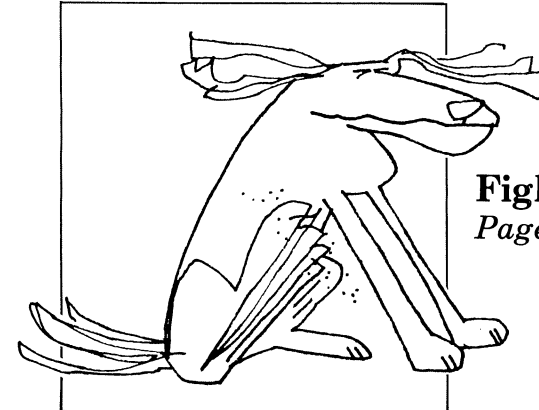
Factory Farming Update

Page 4



A Sport Swept by Scandal

Page 8



Fighting the Flea

Page 20



Departments

Tracks 2
Around the Regions 27
Federal Report 30
Law Notes 32

**Photo Contest
Announcement** 11

HSUS Christmas Card ... 7

**1981 Annual Conference,
schedule and registration
form** 17

1981 Calendars 33

**Cover photo by Douglas R.
Herr, "Birds of a Feather, 1982"**
©Bo-Tree Productions, Inc.

**Back cover artwork by
B.J. Lewis**

The Humane Society News is published quarterly by The Humane Society of the United States, with headquarters at 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, (202) 452-1100.

**Membership in The Humane Society
of the United States is \$10 a year.**

DIRECTORS

Rosemary Benning Pebble Beach, CA.
Amanda Blake Phoenix, AZ.
Samuel A. Bowman New York, NY.
Coleman Burke Short Hills, NJ.
Tess Cammack Largo, FL.
Jack Conlon Cocoa Beach, FL.
Donald S. Dawson Bethesda, MD.
Dr. John Doyle Louisville, KY.
Irene Evans Washington, DC.
Anna Fesmire Greensboro, NC.
Harold H. Gardiner Salt Lake City, UT.
Robert W. Gilmore New York, NY.
Dr. Amy Freeman Lee San Antonio, TX.
Virginia Lynch San Francisco, CA.
Dr. Robert R. Marshak Philadelphia, PA.
John W. Mettler, III New York, NY.
Inga Prime Vail, CO.
O.J. Ramsey Sacramento, CA.
Everett Smith, Jr. Greenwich, CT.
Robert F. Welborn Denver, CO.
K. William Wiseman Greens Farms, CT.

OFFICERS

Chairman of the Board Coleman Burke
Vice Chairman K. William Wiseman
President John A. Hoyt
Vice President/Administration Patrick B. Parkes
Vice President/Treasurer Paul G. Irwin
Vice President/General Counsel Murdaugh Stuart Madden
Vice President/Program & Communications Patricia Forkan
Secretary Dr. Amy Freeman Lee

EDITORIAL STAFF

Carol Moulton Editor
Lisa B. Zurlo Publications Assistant
Thien Huong T. Tram Production Assistant

The Humane Society of the United States is a non-profit charitable organization, supported entirely by contributions from individuals. All contributions are tax-deductible. The HSUS meets the standards of The National Information Bureau. (6/81)

©1981, The Humane Society of the United States. All rights reserved.



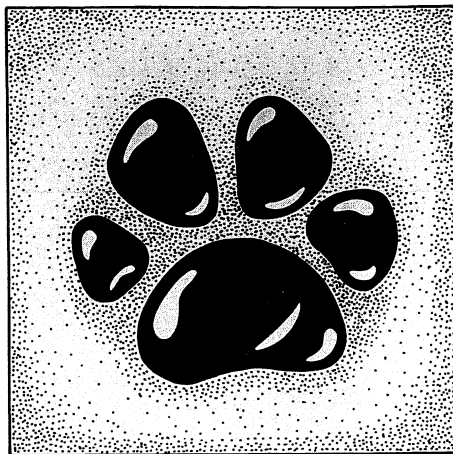
A Sticky Problem

"Build a better mousetrap and the world will beat a path to your door." Someone took this saying to heart and struck upon a sticky solution to the mouse problem, but it's not a very humane one, and we're hoping the world will *not* beat a path to his door.

At least three companies are now selling a glue board that is supposed to end the household mouse problem. The board is to be left on the floor in a likely spot so that a mouse may run across it. When it does, its paws stick so tightly to the board that it cannot escape. The immobilized mouse eventually dies of starvation, if nothing else.

In a recent analysis of glue boards as methods of rodent control, Guy Hodge, HSUS director of research and data, reported "The mode of action by which glue boards capture rats and mice suggests, at best, a lapse of several hours before a rodent succumbs. An animal may be impounded on a glue board and fully alive when thrown into the trash. During the time an imprisoned animal remains alive, adhesive may be ingested into its mouth. Glue may also penetrate into nasal passages, ear canals, and eye lenses. An animal's struggles to escape may result in traumatic injuries, including torn flesh and ligaments, muscle tears and bone fractures. The factors leading to the death of an imprisoned animal are complex and could include starvation, shock, or hemorrhaging."

It's not only mice that are in danger from the glue board. Left outside, nontarget animals such as squirrels, chipmunks, and songbirds may be attracted to the board and become trapped by the glue. Pet owners should be warned that there have already been cases of kittens getting stuck to the board. Since the products' packages don't tell what solvent will dissolve the adhesive, the boards have had to be surgically cut from the kittens' paws in order to free the felines. Clearly, this not a "better mousetrap."



The Humanitarian As Irritant

Everytime a case of blatant animal abuse is exposed, the public asks, "Isn't there a law against this? How can this happen?" In fact, there *are* laws in many cases, but when state and federal officials empowered to enforce these laws are not doing their jobs, animal abuse can flourish. Often, the role of HSUS in cruelty cases is that of a goad, exposing a problem and stimulating action from law enforcement agencies.

An example is the case of several lions that Jeanne Roush, assistant to the director of HSUS' Department of Wildlife Protection, found living in terrible conditions in a garage near Tampa, Florida. The big cats, relicts of a defunct circus act, were being kept in traveling cages measuring no more than six feet by four feet by three feet. One of these cages actually held two lions, con-

stantly jockeying for space. None of the animals could stretch to its full length, and all had bare patches from constantly rubbing against the cage wire as they attempted to change positions.

Feeling that these conditions clearly violated two state laws (one specifying "wholesome exercise" for captive animals and one setting pen requirements for lions at 15' x 10' x 8'), Jeanne told the owner of the animals he must find a better situation for the lions within ten days, or HSUS would take steps to force action. She then contacted the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission to find out why these animals had been allowed to suffer so when state laws would appear to protect them. A commission spokesman told Jeanne they were well aware of the situation, but said that "for circus animals they are not in too bad of shape." He said the owner was trying to sell his animals, and they wanted to give him time to find a buyer so he could make some money. An appalling attitude coming from the state agency charged with protecting wildlife!

However, stirring up trouble at last brought good results. After further conversations with the Commission and with the United States Department of Agriculture—which is supposed to license and inspect circuses—and the local Hillsborough County Animal Control Department, which had not been aware of the problem but was quite willing to help with a solution, the cramped lions were finally moved to more comfortable quarters.



—HSUS/Roush



The Purveying of the Parking Lot Pooch Posters

Everyone knows it's dangerous to leave a dog in the car on a hot summer day. Or do they? From the reports that come into our offices each year of the death of pets left locked in hot cars while their owners ran in to the drugstore "just for a minute," it is apparent that many folks have not gotten the message at all.

This summer we're attacking the problem where it occurs—in the parking lot. Our Public Relations Director, Betsy Dribben-Gutman, through phone calls and letters to supermarket chains, banks, health clubs, automobile dealers, and shopping centers has been asking permission to post signs on the storefronts warning of the consequences of leaving a pet locked in a hot car. The businesses were generally very receptive to the idea (as long as we supplied the materials), and the result is that several thousand posters now adorn walls and windows all over the Washington, D.C. area.

The poster, shown on this page, makes it clear that pets, cars, and hot weather can be a deadly combination. It is attention-getting and easy to read. In addition to local businesses, the National Park Service has also agreed to distribute them to the various parks across the country for posting in their parking areas.



If you or your local animal welfare group want to help in this campaign, the posters and a matching flyer are available from HSUS. The poster, measuring 17" x 23" and printed in black and white, is priced at 1 for \$1.25, 5 for \$2.25, or 25 for \$5.00. The flyer, which has the same artwork and essentially the same message, but measures 4" x 9" (to fit in a standard-size business envelope) is priced at 100 for \$2.00, 500 for \$6.00, or 1000 for \$10.00. Specify "Warning Poster, PM2041" or "Warning Flyer, PM2040" and send your order to HSUS, 2100 "L" Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037. Every poster posted could mean a pet saved.

Bunny Money

At least two million dollars has been pledged in the last few months to find alternatives to the Draize Test, which uses live rabbits to test the eye irritancy of cosmetics and other household products. This encouraging development was brought about thanks to continuing pressure on cosmetic companies and government agencies generated by the Draize Coalition, of which HSUS and more than 400 other animal welfare organizations are a part.

First on the bandwagon was Revlon, which announced last December a \$750,000 grant to The Rockefeller University for the purpose of developing an alternative to the test.

Shortly after that, the Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association (CTFA) announced that it would "establish a fund to help support creation of a national center for developing alternatives to animal testing." Its original goal of one million dollars contributed by member companies was quickly met. Avon committed \$750,000 to the development of the center and to support research projects evolving from its work. Estee Lauder announced a contribution of \$250,000 to the fund. Three other companies, Max Factor, Chanel and Mary Kay Cosmetics, also contributed to the fund, but declined to disclose the amount of their dona-

tions, stating only that they were "significant" (Chanel) and "substantial" (Mary Kay). Johnson and Johnson has not yet contributed, but says they have their own scientists working in-house to find alternatives.

Meanwhile, the Consumer Product Safety Commission has been conducting tests to find an anesthetic that can protect the rabbits from pain during the Draize without interfering with the test results. In a meeting with some HSUS staff members, called by CPSC executive director, Richard Gross, it was revealed that the anesthetic tetracaine appeared to fulfill these requirements. The findings of the tetracaine study are currently being evaluated, but must be published and validated by the scientific community before the anesthetic will be widely used during the Draize.

While we appreciate the positive action these companies and agencies have taken, at this moment thousands of rabbits are still being subjected to the painful Draize test. Please write the Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association (1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005) thanking them for what they've done so far and asking them to do everything possible to expedite research on a Draize alternative. If you have time, send the same type of letter to the cosmetic companies that have contributed to this research to let them know we recognize and encourage their efforts to make up for their previous insensitivity toward the suffering caused by cosmetic testing.

Last, but not least, there are many cosmetic companies that have not yet contributed anything toward ending the Draize test and many other tests which need to be replaced. You can usually find the address of the manufacturer in tiny letters on the cosmetic product's packaging. Write some of them and use the example of Avon, Revlon, Estee Lauder, Max Factor, Chanel, and Mary Kay to prod them to get on the bandwagon and do their part to end the suffering of the Draize bunnies and other animals.

'Factory' Farming Update: Humane Alternatives Pay

by Dr. Michael Fox

Throughout our campaign to inform the public about the inhumane treatment of farm animals kept under intensive confinement (factory) conditions, the livestock industry has insisted that humane reforms would be too costly. Some industry representatives went so far as to claim that humane reforms are unnecessary because if the animal's health and overall welfare were in jeopardy, modern intensive confinement systems wouldn't be profitable.

I searched for evidence to support the contention that economic concerns guarantee farm animal welfare, and I found none. No sound research had been done comparing different ways of raising animals, such as comparing the health, welfare, and productivity of veal calves raised in standard narrow crates versus others

raised differently, say in social groups in a pen with straw bedding. What research had been done studied one way of keeping calves in narrow crates versus another way, essentially maintaining the status quo without looking for a real alternative.

An alternative, such as raising veal calves in group-pens, was unthinkable because it was old-fashioned, not progressive. And there were many myths about such alternatives, such as the calves would suck on each other, get fur balls in their stomachs and spread disease quickly amongst themselves.

In spite of serious welfare concerns, the standard veal crate system is still rigorously defended by those who helped research and implement this system and by those

farmers who have adopted it. Research focused on improving ventilation, reducing humidity, increasing crate or stall width and on improving the diet or using more effective drugs to combat disease created in part by this stressful and inhumane way of raising an animal.

The search for an alternative was limited by the scientists' lack of understanding and feeling for veal calves as animals with behavioral and social needs as vital to their well-being as nutritional requirements and hourly ventilation rates, and their erroneous belief that because the present system was profitable, it was the best. If some farmers didn't profit as well as others, then they were either not too bright, negligent of their stock, or their system needed some minor improvement such as better ventilation, different medication, or an improved nutrition formula.

The standard confinement system for veal calves is as follows: the calf is kept chained or closed up in a wooden crate on a slatted floor without bedding, often in semi- or total darkness, for sixteen weeks, then sent to slaughter. It is allowed no roughage to eat (thus no straw bedding) for this contains iron, which would darken the meat and cause a loss in profits since the veal only gets top price when it is pale. The calf is denied much movement. In fact, its basic "freedoms" are so limited that it is unable comfortably and easily to get up, lie down, stretch and groom, and it can never turn around. Such restriction of movement and lack of exercise means the calves never fully use or ventilate their lungs, which, as a "dead space" in an immobile animal, become a reservoir for disease. Pneumonia is a constant problem in such operations.

—Harold Smelcer

The calves are fed twice daily, on a liquid diet deficient in iron (to keep the meat pale). This induced borderline anemia is another stress in their lives that can increase their susceptibility to disease. The way in which they are fed is also stressful. They are literally overloaded, being fed a concentrated liquid formula only twice a day. They should be fed less at shorter intervals, but that means more labor when they are fed out of a bucket. They must lap up the liquid, which can cause further digestive problems. If they were able to suck normally, their digestive systems would function normally. With this daily stress on the digestive system, the calves are very susceptible to intestinal diseases. This is a major problem to the veal industry that is combatted not by adopting a more sensible feeding regimen, but with antibiotics. Some believe this poses a health risk to consumers, as well as to the stock, from antibiotic residues in the meat and development of resistant strains of bacteria.

Now, after five years of research and rigorous on-the-farm testing, a new system of commercial veal production has been developed which verifies our contention that humane-ness pays.

Quantock Veal, a division of Volac Ltd. in the United Kingdom, has pioneered a system of veal production that satisfies both animal welfare and the many producers who use it. Seventy-five percent of the veal calves in the United Kingdom are now raised under this, the straw yard system. It simply entails raising the calves in social groups of

20-30 in pens inside a barn or covered yard. The calves are provided with straw bedding and nipple-feed dispensers so that they can feed when they wish.

Professor John Webster of the Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Bristol, has been involved in researching this innovation. He reports the following advantages in this system, which benefit both the producer in terms of costs, and the calves in terms of health and overall welfare:

1 The provision of straw eliminates furballs, normalizes rumination (digestion) and by helping stabilize the natural balance of bacteria in the digestive system, promotes health.

2 The diet contains 30mg of iron per kilogram, meeting the iron requirements of the veal calves while achieving an acceptable meat color.

3 The calves have their basic needs satisfied, and are raised in accordance with U.K. Farm Animal Welfare codes (which may soon become regulations) which mandate "the provision of a husbandry system appropriate to the health and

behavioral needs of the animals." They are free to move, which is beneficial for their circulation, ventilation of the lungs, etc., and therefore for their health.

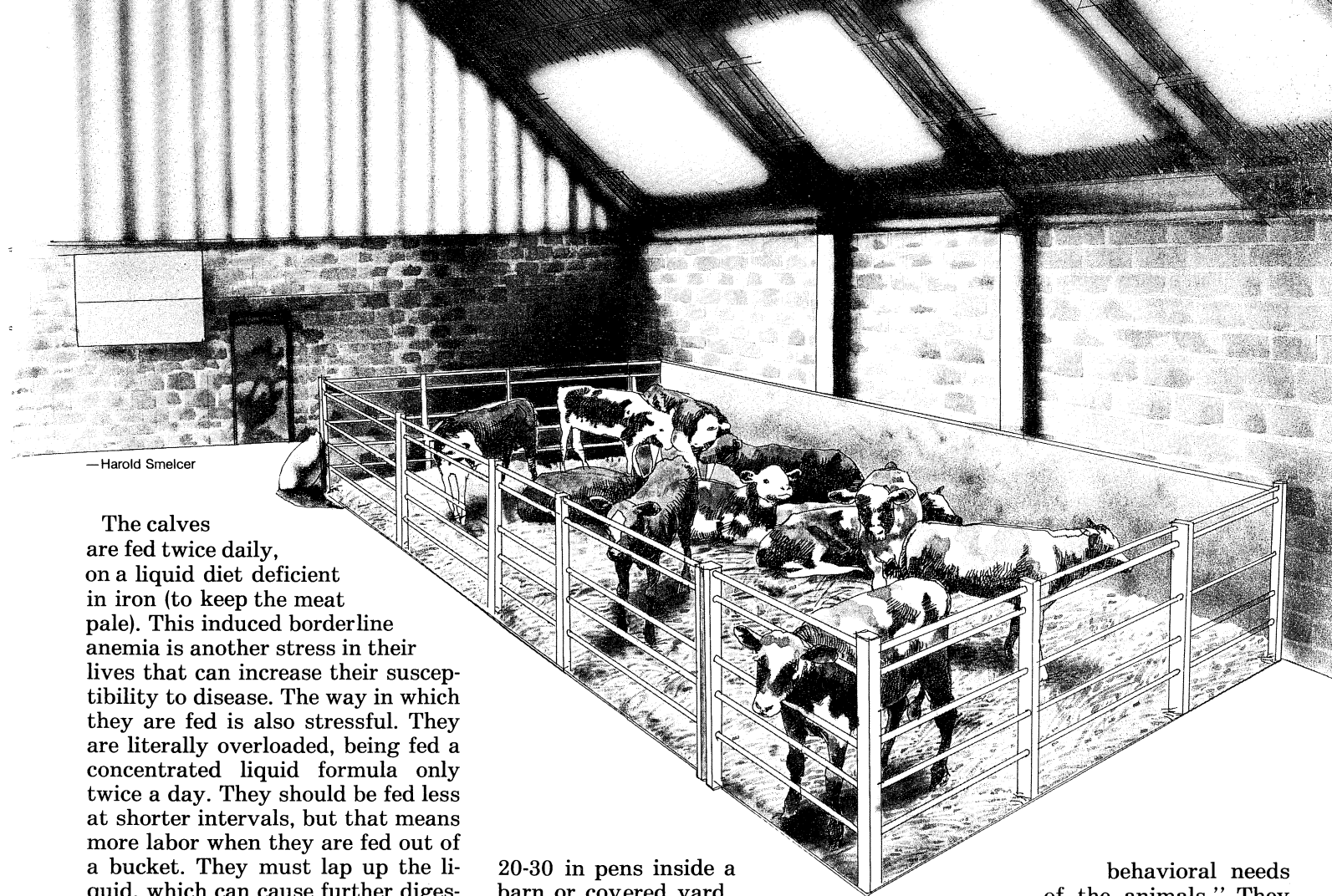
4 Rapidly growing veal calves are less sensitive to cold and more sensitive to heat than conventionally raised calves, and thus do well in a well-ventilated barn or climatic house.

5 Straw provides physical and thermal comfort and reduces the incidence of leg injuries (which occur to up to 35 percent of crated veal).

6 The incidences of death and disease and relapses (but not infection) are reduced in straw yards and total costs for veterinary treatment have been reduced by approximately 65%. (Veterinary bills are about three times higher for crated calves.)

7 By ten weeks of age, calves in straw yards show less fear and alarm reactions than those in crates, and are thus less stressed by environmental disturbances.

8 Compared with straw yard calves, crated calves spend more than three times as long chewing, licking, sucking, or grooming. These are stereo-



typed actions indicative of behavioral stress.

9 With nipple, liquid feed dispensers, the calves can suck and feed whenever they wish. They feed about sixteen times per day (as they would on their mother) in contrast to the twice daily overload feeding of crated veal, who must lap instead of suck. The improved health of Quantock veal calves is partially attributed to this more natural feeding regimen.

10 The reduction in respiratory diseases is attributed to the airier and larger buildings using natural ventilation.

11 Operating costs are greatly reduced without the need for automatic ventilation and supplemental heat. Labor costs are less with this Quantock system and the building costs are cheaper than for the conventional veal confinement system.

It is clearly a myth that calves are healthier when kept in crates. In a statement before the U.K. House of Commons Select Committee on Agriculture, March 19, 1981, written evidence, Phillip Paxman, managing director of Volac Ltd., said, "the ma-

Bringing It to America

Though the evidence is not yet complete, the switch by Quantock Veal to a group-pen production system demonstrates that there is a humane and economically sound alternative to raising calves in total confinement. Accordingly, The HSUS is now working to encourage American veal producers to adopt the group-pen system and other humane reforms.

In May, President Hoyt wrote directly to presidents of the nation's leading veal companies to express the Society's concern for the welfare of calves kept in total confinement. In addition, Dr. Michael Fox, director of the Insti-

tute for the Study of Animal Problems, has been busy speaking to farm groups across the country about veal raising and other "factory farming" issues. Dr. Fox has also given numerous press interviews, and in collaboration with Peter Lovenheim, HSUS's Government Relations Counsel, has written articles for the agricultural press, including several pieces in the leading farm newspaper, *Feedstuffs*.

HSUS is now working to arrange a meeting at its Washington headquarters with representatives of veal companies and agribusiness trade groups to discuss opportunities for alternatives to current production systems.

major criticisms of the crate system of veal rearing were prevention of rumination, very close confinement, and prevention of many normal behavioral activities of young calves."

He has come to the conclusion that "the degree of limitation of behavior and the abnormal state of

physiological development were so extreme that the practice was morally repugnant and professionally unethical.

"Our society should define some limits as to the extent to which it is prepared to subordinate animals to human interests."

In Memory—
Barbara Smith



A warm and vital friend of the animals was lost April 10, 1981, when Barbara Smith died. Barbara was the wife of Bill Smith and both were administrators and instructors at HSUS' Animal Control Academy in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The following poem was written by Barbara twenty years ago as a tribute to a friend of hers, but it describes so well her own qualities that we print it here as a memorial to Barbara.

A Mighty Oak—A Noble Lady

*I wish that I could stand as straight
As that old oak beside the gate,
Aging with remarkable grace
Accepting what cannot be erased.
Stately head—erect with pride
Never to yield or compromise.
Outstretched arms—protective and strong,
Sheltering God's own from dusk 'til dawn.
Rooted in soil of humility
Wrinkled bark—gnarled waist
But never a frown upon that face.
Acorns adorn its foliage hair
No other tree can quite compare
To that splendid oak marked with time,
Gigantic greatness made sublime.
It has a noble lady's traits
Majestic form beside the gate
A tower of strength in time of strife
Portrait of a well-lived life.*

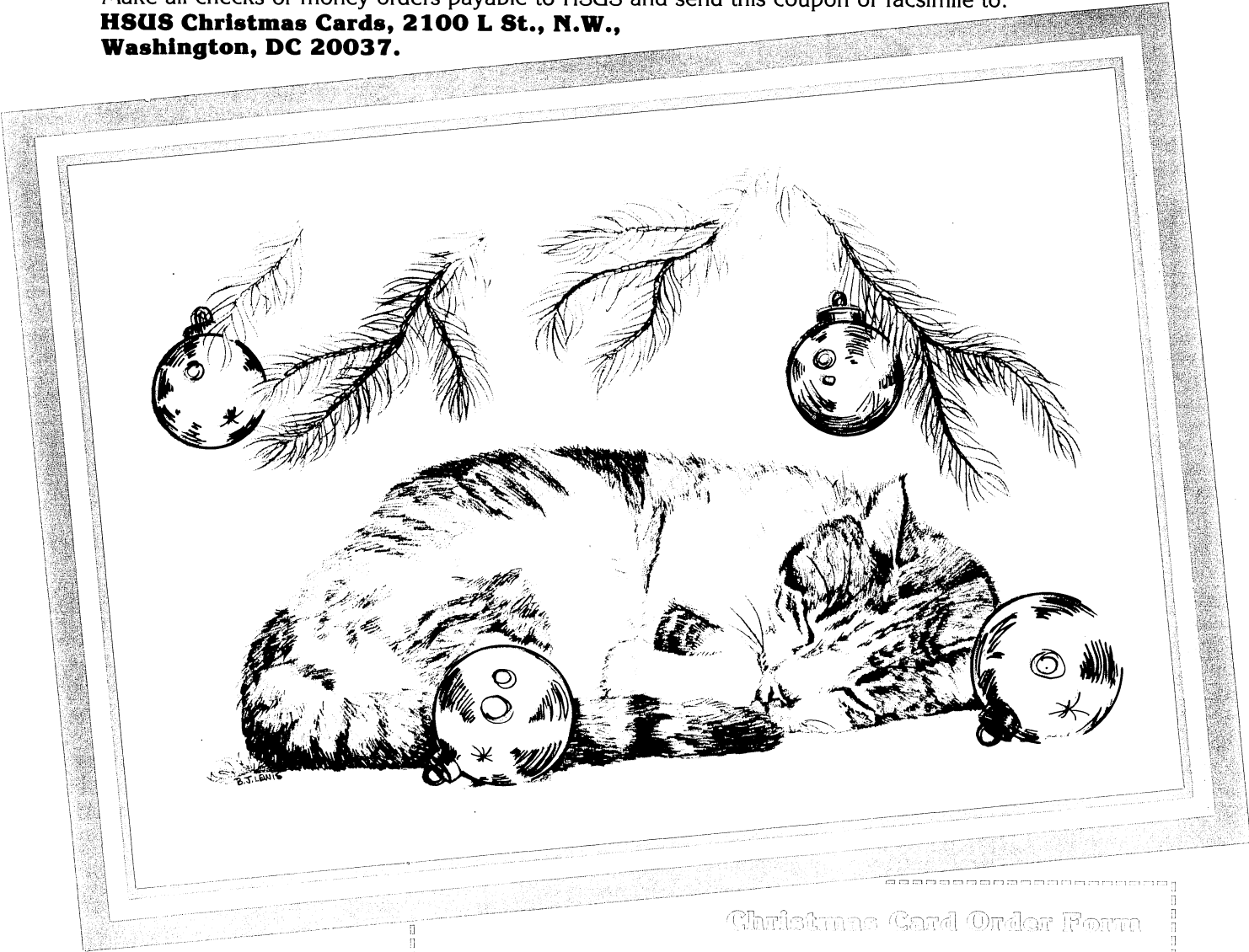
Barbara, 1961

THINK AHEAD
THINK CHRISTMAS!

Christmas can creep up on cat paws sometimes, catching you unprepared for the season. But we can take care of one part of that problem, if you'll act now. HSUS' 1981 Christmas card is all ready to go; a mischievous cat curled under the Christmas tree amongst evidence of its playful misbehaviour. The drawing, in shades of brown, green and gold, is bordered with green and gold stripes. Inside is the sentiment "Peace on Earth, Good Will to All Creatures."

The cards come in boxes of 25, with envelopes, at \$6 per box. If you order four or more boxes, the price is only \$5 per box. To be sure of getting the cards to you in time for your Christmas mailing, we must have your order by November 1st.

Make all checks or money orders payable to HSUS and send this coupon or facsimile to:
**HSUS Christmas Cards, 2100 L St., N.W.,
Washington, DC 20037.**



Orders will be sent by UPS, and must be delivered to a street address. Please do not use a P.O. Box.

Please send me 1 2 3 boxes of HSUS Christmas Cards at \$6 per box.
(circle one)

OR
Please send me _____ boxes of HSUS Christmas Cards at \$5 per box.
(4 or more)

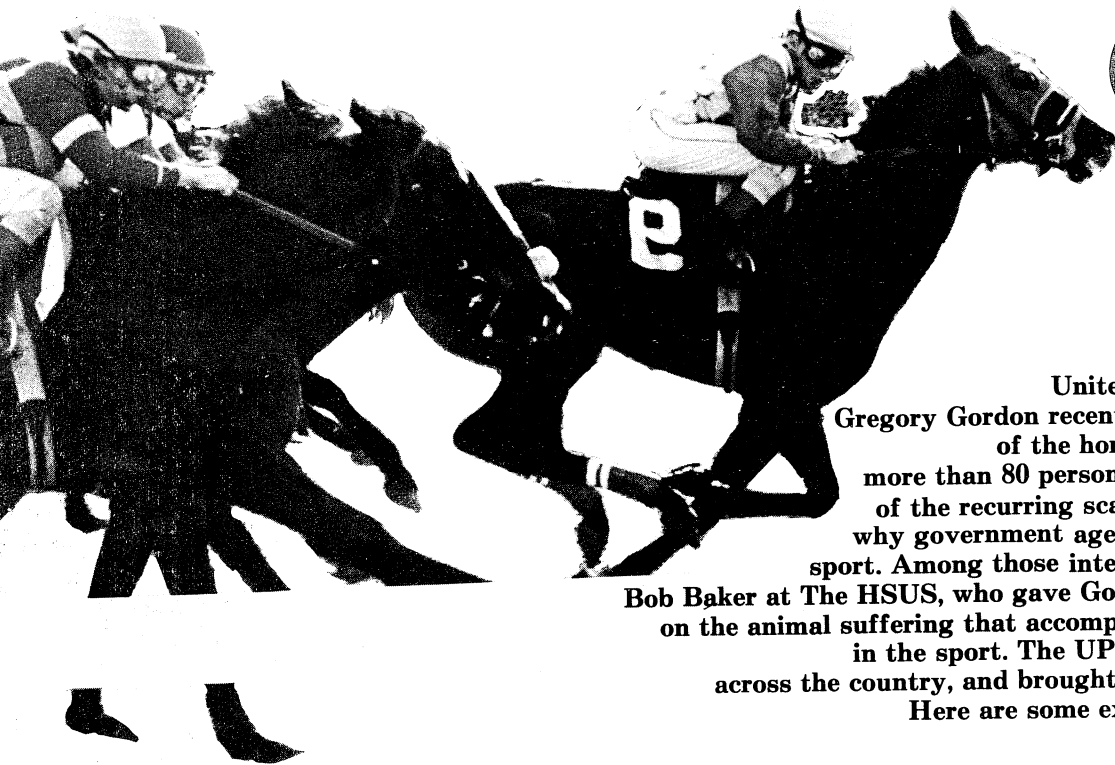
I enclose \$ _____

Send the cards to:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____



Crisis: A Sport Swept by Scandal

United Press International's reporter Gregory Gordon recently did an in-depth investigation of the horse racing industry, interviewing more than 80 persons to uncover some of the causes of the recurring scandals at the tracks and to learn why government agencies have failed to clean up the sport. Among those interviewed were Marc Paulhus and Bob Baker at The HSUS, who gave Gordon a great deal of information on the animal suffering that accompanies the prevalent use of drugs in the sport. The UPI report appeared in newspapers across the country, and brought a strong response from readers. Here are some excerpts from the five-part series.

United Press International spent 10 weeks looking at the horse racing industry in more than a dozen major racing states to study the problems of a sport on which more than \$12 billion is bet each year.

The findings indicate that episodes such as the discovery of the illegal drug Clenbuterol on East Coast tracks or the arrest of Tony Ciulla, an admitted race fixer, are only symptoms of a cancer eating away at the sport. Racing's overseers—state racing boards—largely have failed to respond.

Victims are millions of Americans who are cheated out of a fair chance at betting windows, drugged horses who run lame until their legs snap and they must be destroyed, and jockeys who are severely injured when unfit mounts collapse without warning.

The trend toward year-round racing has pressured trainers to use pain-killing drugs to keep sore or injured horses running. Carolyn Gall, state veterinarian at Waterford Park in Chester, W.Va., said the number of breakdowns—crippling injuries—that forced destruction of horses doubled from 30 to 60 a year after the anti-inflammatory drug butazolidin was legalized.

Ciulla, a criminal mastermind with a ninth-grade education, said it was a cinch to corrupt America's

most popular spectator sport. He boasts about fixing 2,000 horse races over a 15-year period.

The hulking, 320-pound Ciulla was arrested in 1975 and convicted of conspiracy. Fearing his accomplices would kill to silence him, he agreed to testify in return for protection—and blew open racing's biggest scandal.

He provided evidence leading to convictions of more than 50 jockeys and trainers and implicating scores of others, including top-name New York riders Angel Cordero Jr., Jorge Velasquez, Eddie Belmonte and Jacinto Vasquez.

Ciulla said he sometimes used the tranquilizing drug acepromazine to drug favored horses to poor finishes. On other occasions he paid as many as six jockeys in one race to "pull" horses, allowing him to place all-but-guaranteed winning bets on the remaining entries.

Ciulla said he does not doubt it still is happening.

"You have to realize that this game has been neglected for a hundred years," Ciulla said in a telephone interview. "There is no enforcement."

Track security is so spotty and penalties are so light, Ciulla said, he assumes some races are rigged and drugs are commonly used to alter performances.

Although racing officials contend the drugging problem is being controlled, Ciulla estimates that "as high as 50% of the horses run have got some drug in them—even today."

Present and former racing commissioners, laboratory chemists, horse owners, track officials, trainers, veterinarians, law enforcement officers, federal officials and humane societies were questioned in a 10-week probe. Some feared reprisals in employment or in more subtle ways at the track. Others feared for the sport's image.

Findings show state racing commissions have failed to deal with many of the sport's problems:

- Some state racing commissions have further restricted use of medication in horses, but illegal drugging continues widespread. Most of the 29 racing states have adopted various reforms in the last year. But even those that have banned all medications—bucking pressure from horsemen—have been unwilling to toughen enforcement policies and penalties enough to curb the abuses.

- In numerous cases, politically appointed state racing commissions have covered up druggings. Commissions in Illinois, New Mexico and Louisiana have adopted policies that impeded their laboratories from de-

tecting drugs, or failed to act when drugs were detected. Commissions in California and Colorado issue warning bulletins each time racing chemists find a way to detect a previously untraceable drug in urine samples. The practice, in effect, allows crooked horsemen to shift quickly to still-undetectable drugs.

The drugging problem has plagued racing since it was disclosed that Dancer's Image won the 1968 Kentucky Derby with the pain-killer phenylbutazone.

FDA does not bar use of experimental drugs at tracks, so long as they are not given horses before they race. Dr. Arthur Patterson, Chief of the Equine Branch at the Bureau of Veterinary Medicine, said he has complained for years that the permissive regulations "contribute" to racing's drugging problem.

Patterson said: "If anything, it's

getting worse. I think it's a national disgrace... the amount of drugs being used on the racetrack right now.

"It's a ripoff to the public, and it's unfair to the honest horsemen."

Patterson said various state racing rules are so fragmented and unevenly enforced they cannot be effective.

What racing needs, contends Bob Benoit, general manager at Hollywood Park track in Los Angeles, is a "czar" such as football's Pete Rozelle or baseball's Bowie Kuhn with authority to oversee enforcement.

But Marc Paulhus, an investigator for The Humane Society of the United States, said the drugging problem has turned up a "great reluctance on the part of virtually every racing commission" to expose wrongdoers. He said federal intervention is the only answer.

"The state commissions simply don't want to deal with a scandal of

the proportions that would result from effective enforcement," Paulhus said, adding that state regulators "are partners in racing; a portion of every dollar wagered goes to the state."

Paulhus also notes telecasts of races are being carried in such non-racing states as Connecticut, where bettors have no government recourse.

The Humane Society has turned to Congress for help, and has pushed the racing industry into a major fight to protect its turf.

Rep. Bruce Vento (D-Minn.) has reintroduced his proposed Corrupt Horse Racing Practices Act to require minimum state laboratory standards for drug-testing.

Vento's bill would require states to retain and freeze urine samples, taken after each race, so undetectable drugs can be uncovered when tests for them are developed later.

"I think it really gets at the integrity of the sport," Vento said.

The measure is being strongly opposed by the National Association of State Racing Commissioners and the racing industry.

Mere introduction of the bill in Congress each of the last two years has stirred state commissions to adopt a rash of anti-drugging rules, which many boards concede are aimed at warding off federal intervention.

Vento called the state reforms "somewhat meaningless," saying, "few of them... are now being implemented."

"The commissions are looking for the easiest way out," he said. "They find themselves subject to criticism... and they're taking the heat off by passing rules," which he said are not vigorously enforced.

To date, federal agencies also have been reluctant to act against druggings. Thomas Gitchell, chief of compliance investigations for the

Horse Racing Bill Moves Forward

There have been some good developments on the federal front in the movement to end drugging of racehorses. The Corrupt Horse-racing Practices Act was reintroduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Bruce Vento (D-MN). The bill, H.R. 2331, already has 25 co-sponsors, but it is still important for HSUS members to send letters to your representative asking him or her to co-sponsor the bill.

In the Senate, a similar bill (S. 1043) was introduced by Senators David Pryor (D-AR), Claiborne Pell (D-RI) and Donald Riegle (D-MI). The Senate bill contains a sunset provision which ends the proposed federal program of enforcement

ten years after enactment. It also gives the states two years to put together an enforcement mechanism as tough or tougher than the federal government's would be. States that accomplish this will be allowed to regulate their own racing industries.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias (D-MD), who is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, has called for hearings on the bill. However, the hearings probably won't be held until next year unless public opinion forces them earlier. Please write Senator Mathias and urge him to hold them this year so the bill may become law as soon as possible.

Drug Enforcement Administration which monitors use of narcotics, calls it a "low priority."

And until the FDA was drawn into the Clenbuterol case, it had never investigated track drugging—although 59 equine drugs were used experimentally in the last five years alone. FDA officials say human health issues are their top priority.

Vento's bill would force the federal government to act when states refuse.

The measure is being strongly opposed by the National Association

of State Racing Commissioners and the racing industry.

Richard Rolapp, president of the American Horse Council, which represents 3.5 million owners, said his group feels the federal government lacks the expertise to regulate racing. He says state commissions should instead adopt "strong and severe penalties" to deal with druggers.

Former Chairman Alexander McArthur of the Illinois Racing Board, asked if he believes drugging amounts to fixing races, replied: "Absolutely. It's like ham-n-eggs."

Dr. George Maylin, head of New York's state racing laboratory, stressed in interviews his lab's ability to detect drugs. But in a secret report to state racing commissioners he said drugging "is a national crisis in horse racing." He said potent new drugs continue to find their way to the tracks.

And Illinois board member Joseph Kellman, whose proposals to tighten security and toughen drugging rules in his state have been roundly defeated, said simply: "Racing is 10 times dirtier than it has to be."



There are Many Kinds of Sneakers But Only One *Kind* Magazine!

Young people's sneaks get dirty and threadbare because kids use them so much. The same is true of HSUS' children's magazine, *Kind*. Dog-eared is the only way to describe a *Kind* magazine that has been in the home more than a week.

Kids like *Kind*! As parents or grandparents you'll like *Kind*, too. *Kind* builds humane attitudes and lifestyles through its regular features and special stories—all about animals! Best of all, *Kind* is only \$4 per year for six bimonthly issues. *Kind* makes a great gift for any occasion.



Use the coupon to subscribe today!

Child's Name _____ Magazine may be addressed to more than one child.

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Your Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

☐ Check here if you want a gift card sent.

Please put this coupon, along with your \$4 check made out to *Kind* in the envelope bound into this issue of *The HSUS News* and mail today.

The Humane Society of the United States Announces

A NEW ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST

Four Categories: ■ Pets, black & white ■ Pets, color
■ Non-Pets, black & white* ■ Non-Pets, color*

*Non-pets includes horses, cattle, and other livestock as well as wild animals, in captivity or out.

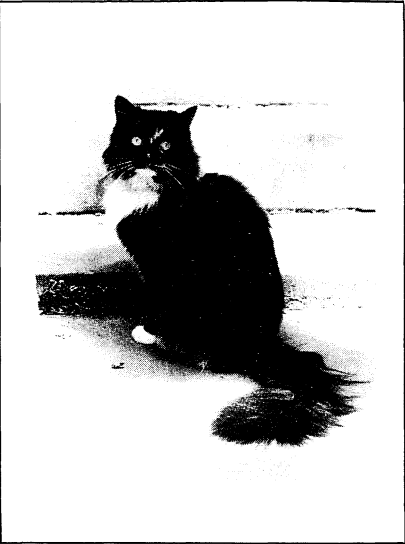
A \$150 Grand Prize will be awarded for the best of all categories. A \$50 First Prize and a \$25 Second Prize will be awarded in each category.

Ten honorable mentions will be awarded in each category. Each of the honorable mentions and prize winners will receive, compliments of the Eastman Kodak Company, the best-selling photography guide *KODAK Guide to 35mm Photography*.

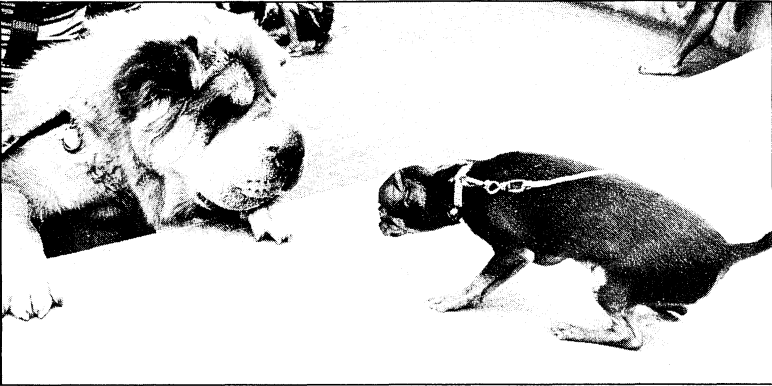
Entry deadline is January 1, 1982—so enter today!



— HSUS/Joshua Taylor, Jr.



— HSUS/Diana Moore



— HSUS/E.M. Sachs

Mail Entries to: PHOTO CONTEST, HSUS, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

- Contest Rules:
1. All entries must be submitted by January 1, 1982. You may submit as many entries as you like, but no more than one prize will be awarded to any entrant.
 2. All entries become the property of HSUS and will not be returned. HSUS may use the photographs in its publications and materials, or assign permission to others to use them. The photographer will be credited when the photograph is used.
 3. Black-and-white entries must be glossy prints measuring no less than 5" x 7" and no more than 8" x 10". Color entries may be glossy prints measuring no less than 5" x 7" and no more than 8" x 10", or slide transparencies.
 4. Each entry must be labeled with the name and address of the photographer and the category in which the photo is entered. In the case of prints, this information must be written on the back of the print in the upper right-hand corner. In the case of slides, the information should be attached to the slide frame.
 5. Entries cannot have been printed in any publication with circulation larger than 10,000 or have been mass reproduced for sale, such as on posters.
 6. All entries must be the contestant's original, unretouched work.

A list of the winning photographers will be published in the Spring, 1982 issue of *The HSUS News*, or you may receive a copy by enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope with your entry.

HSUS gratefully acknowledges the support of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Manning, which makes this contest possible.

People and Animals

"Your guide is excellent. I like the way it can be used in all subjects."

E. Worthington, San Francisco, CA

"Excellent manual... I would love a copy of my own!"

D. Deutsch, Old Saybrook, CT

"You must be commended for this curriculum guide. It is well organized and clearly written. The lessons were meaningful and could be taught with a minimum of preparation and resource gathering by the teacher. The main trust was in the learning. The difficulty was in choosing only eight lessons!"

M. Coward, Oshawa, Ontario, Canada

"Our children have a great need for humane education. As we worked with the activities I found that the children were sharing the information with their parents, and the parents became very interested."

E. McGraw, Ogden, UT

"The ideas and activities lent themselves to adding on or coming up with new ideas to build on what they had previously done. In other words, the ideas in the guide often planted seeds for new ideas from the teacher or class."

P. Tennison, St. Cloud, MN

An organized approach to humane education
on the elementary school level.

by Kathy Savesky

The names and places vary, but comments from teachers around the country are much the same. What are they all talking about? It's the field test edition of *People and Animals: A Humane Education Curriculum Guide*, recently developed by the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, the education division of The HSUS.

Teachers and administrators alike responded favorably to the curriculum-blended format of *People and Ani-*

mals. The guide consists of four books, each representing a different level spanning preschool through sixth grade. Each book is structured around thirty-six concepts, which fall under the four general headings of Human/Animal Relationships, Pet Animals, Wild Animals, and Farm Animals. Each concept has been blended with a basic skill or traditional content area to produce activities in language arts, social studies, math, and health/science. Supplemen-

Fourth graders in John Vinton's class at the Mary Silveira Elementary School in San Rafael, California, pose with their teacher beneath their scale drawings of different members of the animal kingdom. The math lesson, which helps students identify size relationships between themselves and other animals, is one of the curriculum guide activities designed to teach the concept that humans are animals, too.

Language development activities were particularly popular with Level A and Level B teachers. This activity from the first and second grade level of the guide encouraged students to identify descriptive words that they associated with their pets.

tal resources are listed on each page to provide the teacher with sources of background information and materials for expanding the lesson.

Some of the activities provide factual information about animals; others are designed to help students think critically and explore their own feelings about animal issues. Still others focus on the importance of individual responsibility and action and encourage students to not only discuss how they feel, but also to act on their feelings.

During November, December, and January of the past school year, 350 teachers from seventeen states and Ontario, Canada, participated in an extensive field test of NAAHE's model guide. The volunteer teachers taught in urban, suburban, and rural communities, and their students represented a variety of academic levels and socio-economic backgrounds. Only 39% of the participating teachers reported having prior experience with humane education, and only 34% had ever belonged to an animal welfare or environmental protection organization.

Reactions to the guide were overwhelmingly positive. Eighty percent of the participating teachers said they would like to use the guide on a regular basis. Of the remaining teachers, many indicated they would use selected activities from the guide as part of yearly animal units, or more often if additional resources were available. Eighty-nine percent of the activities were selected for use by one or more of the participants, and 86% of these were rated good or excellent. The teachers felt that 94% of the activities chosen were successful in enabling the students to achieve the desired learner outcomes and 87% had the potential to impact student attitudes about animals.

How it All Began

Development of the Humane Education Curriculum Guide began in

Caring for "pretend" pets was a favorite activity in the Level A segment of the curriculum guide. Students in Beverly Keener's kindergarten class at the Island Avenue School in Madison, Connecticut, shared responsibility for the care of Patches, the "pretend" dog that stars in NAAHE's new filmstrip series by the same name.

June of 1979, when NAAHE brought together twenty-three of the country's leading humane educators for a four-day working conference. Led by NAAHE and HSUS staff members, the group refined and clarified a prepared conceptual outline and began writing the more than 450 activities that comprise the field test edition of the guide. At the close of the conference, approximately one third of the guide was written, and several participants had volunteered to assist the NAAHE staff in drafting the remaining activities.

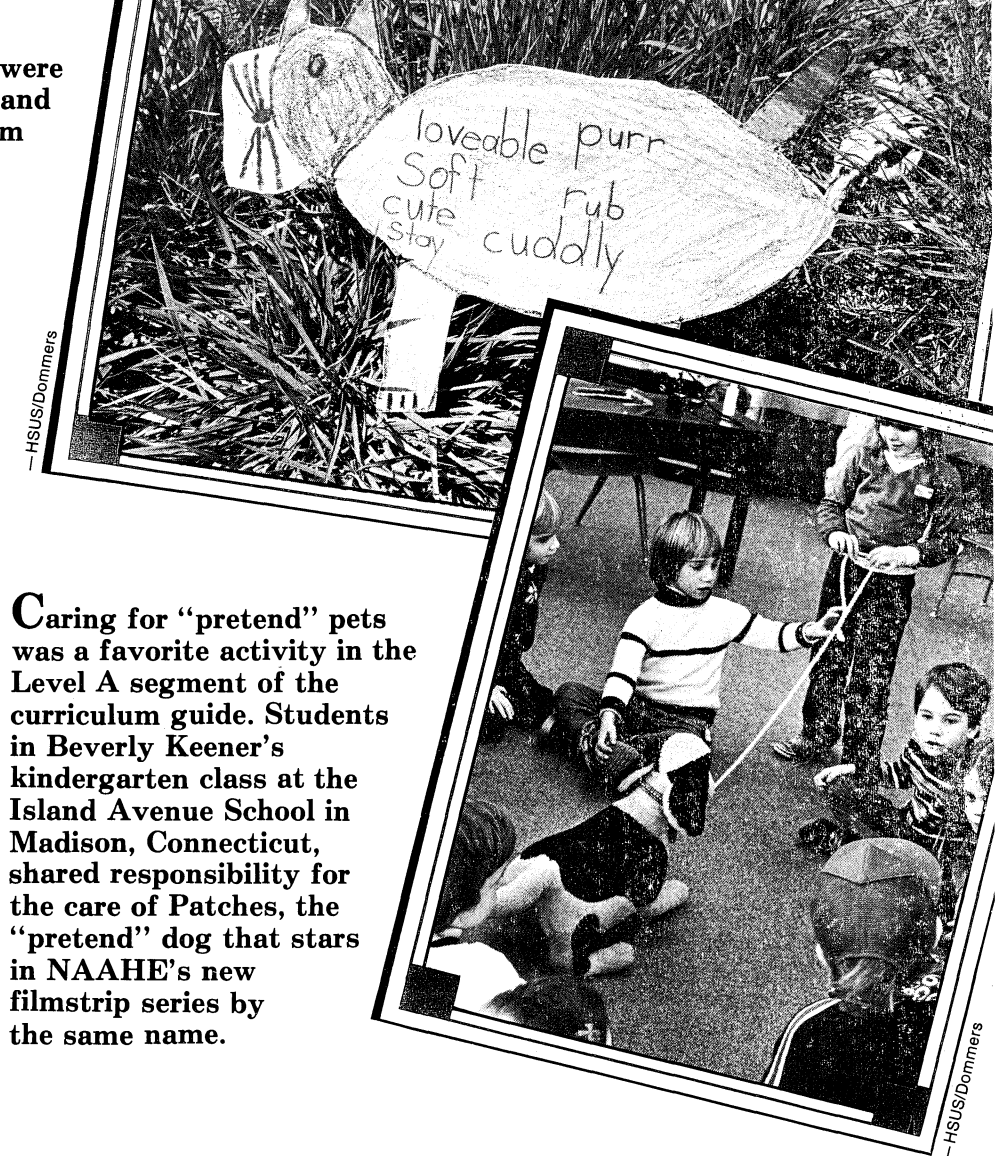
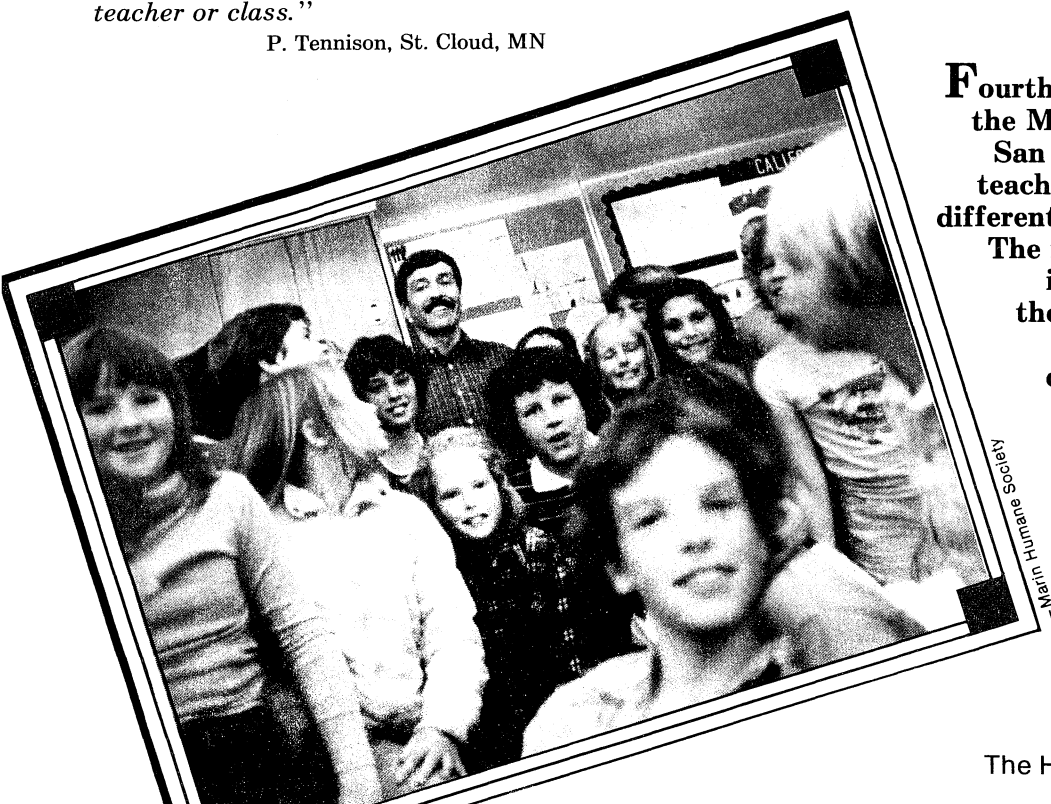
After fifteen months of writing, rewriting, and extensive editorial work, the field test edition of *People and Animals: A Humane Education Curriculum Guide* was completed in September of 1980. In October, copies were distributed for field testing. Participating schools were recruited by twenty-seven field test coordinators who assumed the responsibility for introduction, distribution, and collection of the guides and questionnaires,

and provided assistance to those teachers who had questions or needed additional resources.

The Guide and the Educational Community

The curriculum guide was designed not only as a resource for the individual classroom teacher, but also as a tool for use by individuals at all levels of the educational community. In those states where officials are seeking a curriculum to implement existing humane education laws, the guide can provide a basis around which a specialized state curriculum can be developed, or serve as a resource from which activities and concepts may be drawn to blend into existing curricula.

Curriculum-writing teams from local school systems are also invited to incorporate activities from the curriculum guide directly into their official curricula in the four subject areas covered by the guide. As a





—Greg Topolite

Several activities in the guide encourage teachers to take advantage of community resource speakers. These first graders from Lynne Christie's class at the West Lynde Public School in Whitby, Ontario, visited Dr. Clayton MacKay's veterinary clinic as part of their animal studies.

result of the exposure received during the field test, two large school systems have already requested permission to incorporate selected activities from the guide into the required science curricula of their respective school systems.

The guide will be made available to textbook publishers and curriculum development specialists for their use as a reference and source for specific activities. It will also provide a structure around which teacher preparation courses can be developed at colleges and universities where individual faculty members have expressed an interest in humane education.

Finally, the guide can be used by individual teachers as a resource for preparing classroom lessons, units, learning centers, or other teaching projects. The revised edition will consist of the four separate books (one for each level) packaged together in a three-ring binder, so that if a school has only one copy for the library or resource room, more than one teacher can use it at the same time.

The Guide and the Animal Welfare Community

In addition to providing vital input on the format and content of the curriculum guide, the field test data

has been helpful in identifying specific areas where educators from humane societies or animal control agencies can be of help to classroom teachers.

Although the majority of activities in the curriculum guide were designed to be self-contained (not requiring additional outside resources), most of the teachers participating in the field test indicated that a lack of available background information and supplemental teaching materials was the major drawback to using some portions of the guide. One educator summed up this concern, "If I had filmstrips, flannel board kits, or packets of background information readily available, I would use many more of the activities. Although a lot of teaching aids can be obtained free or inexpensively by writing the different sources, most teachers don't have the time to write or track down sources, or even look for appropriate pictures in magazines. If the materials were in our library, or if I knew that I could call one local agency—such as the humane society—and the background or materials I needed would be provided, I would use the activities all the time!"

When the guide is completed, interested animal welfare agencies can help meet the teachers' needs for resources and background information by developing resource centers

or lending libraries stocked with teaching materials and information packets that support the activities and concepts presented in the guide. A teacher who wants to use the activities that deal with a subject such as exotic pets can then simply contact the humane society to borrow a packet of teacher background information on the subject or an assortment of appropriate teaching aids.

NAAHE and The HSUS have identified those areas of the curriculum guide where supplemental teacher resources are lacking, and will begin

producing additional materials in many of these areas during the months ahead.

Although more than 90% of the field-test participants felt that the curriculum guide was easy to use and understand, most agreed that some type of in-service program or workshop would be helpful when the guide was introduced into a school or school system. Local animal welfare educators can help meet this need by designing presentations to introduce the guide, along with their agencies' educational services, to local teachers. These presentations can be offered to school systems as part of in-service workshop programming, or can be provided simply as a part of school faculty meetings.

Individual activities and concepts from the guide can be used by ani-

mal welfare educators in developing their own teachers' packets, kits, or teaching units for local distribution. In addition, the guide can provide content for classroom programs given by humane society resource speakers. Individuals who are interested in introducing new humane education programming or projects into their local schools can use the guide to illustrate what they mean by "humane education."

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the curriculum guide has the potential to provide some standardization and unification for the previously fragmented humane education efforts of hundreds of local animal welfare groups and isolated teachers

across the country. Although humane education has existed in some form in the United States since 1882, the guide represents the first broad-scale attempt to define, in a comprehensive manner, the major concepts that comprise the humane education message. Under this framework, individual humane education programs and materials can be seen not simply as piecemeal efforts, but rather as parts of a larger whole—as projects designed to ultimately achieve a common goal.

Available This Fall

Input from the field test is currently being incorporated, and the revised edition of *People and Animals: A Humane Education Curriculum Guide* is scheduled for release late in 1981. Information on how you can obtain a copy will be carried in both *The Humane Society News* and *Humane Education* magazines, or you can write to NAAHE, Box 362, East Haddam, CT 06423 to add your name to the list of individuals to be contacted when the guide becomes available.



—HSUS/Dommers

Caring for a "pet" egg can be a big job, especially if you have to be responsible for it all day long! One of the activities in the Level B segment of the curriculum guide involves students in a personal way with the full-time aspects of pet-owner responsibility. Dillian Rivera from Cindy Clegg's first grade class at the Kathleen Goodwin School in Old Saybrook, Connecticut, proceeds with her reading only after preparing a safe place for her special pet.

Students from the Kathleen Goodwin School in Old Saybrook, Connecticut, participate in a math lesson that helps them understand the concept of extinction by illustrating its numerical equivalent, zero. When an animal is extinct, its situation is like that on the paper plate in the center: there are no more left.



—HSUS/Dommers

The Program for Programs

(A thank you to our members)

by Donald K. Coburn
Director of Development

He was nervously pacing his motel room when the call came. The chief investigator for The HSUS had spent weeks following a tip-off. Will this one fly?, he thought, as his plans began to fall into place. Later the headline would read: *Major Dogfight Raided—250 People Caught at Secret Site.*

Animals Are Suffering, HSUS seeks to end rabbit blinding test—In a *Close-Up Report* to our membership, The HSUS suggested tools for economic, social and political pressure to urge discontinuation of the use of rabbits in the painful Draize Test. We also requested government regulatory agencies to find alternatives to this test.

"Joe is an American Black Bear... for six years Joe lived in a cage that was so small he could not stand up on his hind legs without hitting his head on the wire that enclosed the top."— Joe's main diet was doughnuts and sodas. To obtain Joe's freedom and place him in a new home where he is properly fed and cared for took months of pressure by HSUS officials.

"The stray dog shivering in the rain... the starving cat searching in garbage for a tidbit of food... the abandoned litter whimpering in the cardboard box..." The HSUS is committed to ending the tragedy of un-

wanted animals. We have many materials and offer training and workshops to attack this problem.

In June 1979, The HSUS brought together twenty-five educators who met in Washington, D.C. to draft a Humane Education Curriculum Guide. After two years of polishing and field testing, today it is being quietly yet vigorously presented to each state department of education in our nation. Will we achieve our goal—a society educated in kindness?

The list could go on and on, the details would fill volumes, and the unheralded major and minor results are known but to a few. Multiply these programs by hours invested, miles traveled, papers written, persons contacted, strategy meetings held, money spent... and the picture of commitment begins to take shape. The HSUS is helping animals.

The urgency of our objectives and goals demand effective programs on several fronts simultaneously. The Humane Society of the United States has become increasingly effective and successful through our composite programs, which are mobilized to achieve the society's overriding goal—the prevention of cruelty to animals. Our programs are working! But programs can only achieve optimum success when resources are available. We may assess the needs,

design the programs, find the personnel, but only when the financial resources are available is the picture complete. The funding of programs is an essential component, and without this component there can be no hope for continued success!

The PROGRAM for Programs is neither a catch phrase nor just the heading of this article. We want you to know that money, your money, is translated into programs which become the voice, heart and hands for the object of your concern—the animals.

Harry Emerson Fosdick, a noted theologian, gave this thought:

Money is miraculous thing. It is a person's personal energy reduced to portable form and endowed with powers the person does not himself possess. It can go where we cannot go; lift burdens we cannot touch with our fingers; save lives and suffering with which we directly cannot deal.

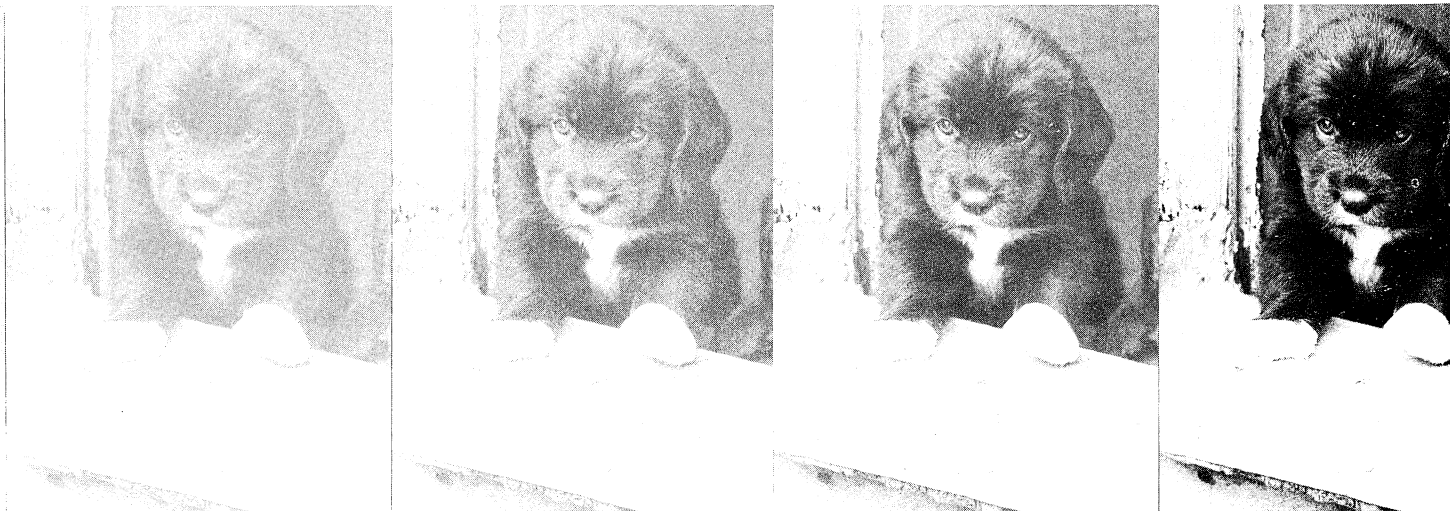
Without your dedicated financial support there would be no organization called The Humane Society of the United States, without you the society would be powerless, and without you the future for many animals would hold only bleakness.

And so we say—thank you for supporting the PROGRAM for Programs.



The Humane Society of the United States 1980 Annual Report

—HSUS/Andrea A. Wilson



Expanding Programs for Expanding Needs

Nineteen eighty saw The HSUS expand its programs in nearly every department to increase our effectiveness in ending cruelty to animals and fostering the humane ethic. New staff, programs, and publications as well as redoubled efforts on our existing programs enabled us to bring our message to millions of people through personal contact, workshops, and the media. Here are some of the highlights:

Companion Animals

- The Animal Sheltering and Control Department's Animal Control Academy in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, co-sponsored by The HSUS and the University of Alabama, completed its first full year of operation, holding four 100-hour sessions of its Animal Control Certification program as well as four 25-hour Euthanasia Technician sessions. Under the direction of Hurt "Bill" Smith, the academy awarded certificates to nearly 100 students, who also received college credit from the University.

- The department conducted its own two-day workshops on animal care and control in Little Rock, Arkansas; Nashville, Tennessee; and Columbus, Ohio. These workshops, featuring HSUS staff experts, enabled local animal care and humane organization workers to meet and work with each other while studying aspects of animal care, cruelty investigations, and other topics. In addition, department personnel participated in workshops held by state organizations in Virginia, North Carolina, New York, Michigan, and South Carolina.

- At the request of the International City Management Association, the department prepared an animal control report which was published in early 1981 and distributed to city managers nationwide. An update of an earlier report, this effort represents continuing progress in HSUS' efforts to improve municipal animal control programs.

- In an effort to reach as many people as possible, the department concentrated on improving and adding to its publications and training materials. *Shelter Sense*, the department's bimonthly newsletter for animal shelter and control personnel, added several hundred shelters and

individuals to its subscription list. Also developed were new architect's drawings for shelter buildings, a videotape on euthanasia, an updated list of shelter equipment suppliers, and a model dog and cat control ordinance (co-sponsored by The HSUS, the American Humane Association, the American Veterinary Medical Association, and the Pet Food Institute).

- Our accreditation associates inspected 36 animal welfare agencies and organizations, awarding accreditation to five of these and recrediting 11 groups. Almost 100 requests were received asking for information and application forms for accreditation.

- HSUS campaigned actively for legislation banning the decompression chamber for euthanasia in several states, including Ohio, Michigan, Tennessee, Connecticut, and South Carolina. A total of eight states banned the chamber in 1980.

Dogfighting

- In an effort to eradicate the cruel "sport" of dogfighting, our general counsel filed suit in U.S. District Court to force the U.S. departments of Justice and Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act that outlaw animal fighting ventures.

- HSUS investigators have put together or assisted in successful raids on dogfights in five states in the last year, resulting in more than 100 arrests and 18 convictions, including the first conviction ever under the dogfighting provisions of the Animal Welfare Act.

- Our investigators have also assisted in the introduction and/or passage of state laws making dogfighting a felony in seven states, and legislation to toughen the laws is pending in at least three others.

Farm Animals

- A joint campaign by The HSUS and the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems produced a nationwide awareness of the suffering that goes on in America's factory farms. National T.V. shows, including ABC's *20/20* and *Those Amazing Animals*, ran segments featuring ISAP Director Dr. Michael Fox, who has spent several years researching the problem.

- HSUS produced a slide/cassette program to serve as an introduction for local animal welfare groups to intensive farming's effects on animals—the extent of the problem and possible solutions.

- The legitimacy of our concerns for farm animals, supported by the documentation in ISAP studies, was

recognized at last by the agribusiness community, which in the past had refused to acknowledge these problems. ISAP's director presented a paper on the subject to the U.S. Animal Health Association, which resulted in the formation of a committee to investigate the humane concerns of factory farming, bridging the gap between the livestock industry and the humane movement. He also served on the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology task force on farm animal welfare.



Laboratory Animals

- The campaign to eliminate the cruel Draize rabbit eye test has been very successful. Public pressure from more than 400 organizations comprising a nationwide Draize coalition prompted several major cosmetic manufacturers to make large grants to universities to study alternatives to the Draize test. HSUS, as part of the Draize coalition, also aided in successful negotiations with federal agencies to study alternatives to the Draize and include the use of anesthetics during the test until it is phased out.

- We have undertaken an exhaustive study of how the nation's research facilities are complying with the federal Animal Welfare Act, which sets standards for the care and treatment of animals used in research. The results of this study will be useful in promoting higher standards and stronger enforcement measures in the future.

- ISAP was very active in the scientific community, pressing for laboratory animal alternatives. The Institute's associate director participated in an invitation-only workshop on the Draize test organized by the Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association, spoke to the Annual Scientific and Regulatory conference of CTFA, and by analyzing evidence for and against the Draize test, produced a critique for scientific distribution. He also acted as scientific advisor for the Draize Coalition.

Marine Mammals

- Ending the clubbing of the baby harp seals in Canada and of the Northern Pacific fur seals on the Pribilof Islands are still priority projects. While Canadian officials denied our repeated requests to let us send a representative to the ice floes, we were able to send an investigator to the Pribilof Islands. While observing the clubbing process, he gathered evidence on the social and cultural effects of the seal hunt on the native Aleuts to be used by HSUS later to fight renewal of the treaty which mandates the seal hunt.

- For the fifth year, an HSUS staff member represented the humane point of view at the meeting of the International Whaling Commission. Although a resolution for a moratorium on all commercial whaling was once again defeated, there were some important quota cuts for some whale stocks that will help preserve the existence of these magnificent creatures.

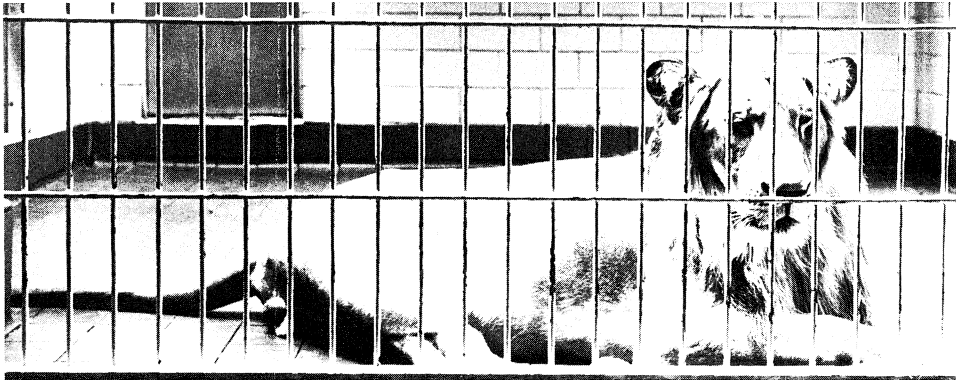
Wildlife

- A federal bill to provide funds for the maintenance of habitat of non-game animals was signed into law in 1980, bringing to fruition a project The HSUS has been working on for several years.

- HSUS staff testified against an animal damage control bill which would have allowed sheep ranchers to once again use the lethal poison 1080 to control coyotes. It also would have allowed denning, the practice of killing baby coyotes in their dens, usually by setting them on fire. The bill did not pass, and the use of 1080 is still confined to researchers. Humane methods of controlling predators remains one of our priorities.

- We worked with members of Congress to try to get federal legislation passed banning the leghold trap, and also aided in efforts to outlaw the steel jaw trap in Oregon and other states.

- The HSUS joined in a law suit to prevent the National Park Service



from shooting the Grand Canyon burros, alleging that the park service did not have sufficient evidence of adverse burro effects on the canyon habitat to justify the removal program.

The Law

- In addition to providing assistance and advice to HSUS staff involved in ongoing programs, the Office of the General Counsel (OGC) also participated in a number of anti-cruelty prosecutions in the states, including cases on cockfighting, dogfighting, and animal neglect.

- The OGC campaigned successfully to defeat a proposed ordinance in Washington, D.C., that would have legalized dog racing. The campaign increased public awareness of the cruelties involved in the sport, particularly the use of live rabbits in the training of racing dogs.

- Another success was the cancellation of a planned "bow hunt" in Virginia. The hunt would have allowed members of the public to pay for the opportunity to use bows and arrows to kill swine, goats, rams, turkeys, and other animals to be turned loose for the event. The OGC assisted the state Attorney General in getting the hunt banned under the state's anti-cruelty statute.

Captive Wildlife

- One of the major thrusts of the captive wildlife department in 1980 was the launching of a campaign to abolish roadside zoos. Several states were targeted for action, and in many cases menageries were discovered that were operating in gross violation of the standards set by the Animal Welfare Act. HSUS representatives also were involved with the roadside zoo committee created this year by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA).

- A zoo "white paper," outlining HSUS' zoo program and our goals for

the future was completed and presented at several AAZPA regional conferences.

- A study of circuses, large and small, made clear that circus life precludes a humane existence for animals, moving us to formulate new plans for action against circus cruelties.

- To help protect animals involved in television, movie, and theater productions, we developed a code of ethics for animal trainers concerning humane care of animals in handling, caging, nutrition, and veterinary care.

Horse Racing

- Due in large part to aggressive action by The HSUS, a bill to ban the use of drugs in horse racing was introduced in both houses of Congress, bringing us one step closer to eliminating this harmful practice.

- The fear of federal legislation and the testimony of HSUS staff at many racing commission meetings prompted more than a dozen states to tighten their drug rules during 1980. HSUS staff members also met with several horsemen's groups to encourage them to accept and/or participate in our efforts to end drug use at race tracks.

Humane Education

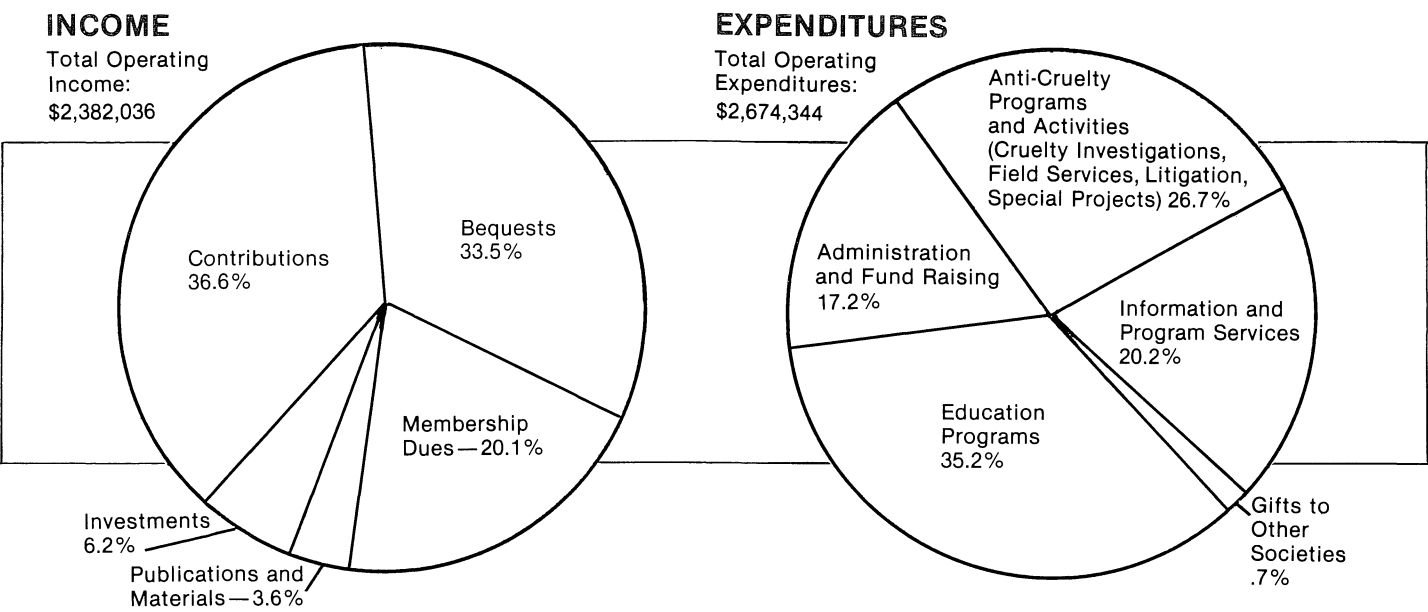
- The completion of the field test edition of *People and Animals: Humane Education Curriculum Guide* was a most significant accomplishment in the humane education field. This guide for elementary students underwent extensive field tests in more than 300 classrooms nationwide.

- Nine humane educators from four states and British Columbia attended individualized enrichment sessions under NAAHE's Professional Development Program. Many more attended workshop sessions given by NAAHE at more than a dozen conferences and seminars around the country.

- Humane Education*, the quarterly magazine of the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (a branch of HSUS), continued to increase its circulation as did HSUS' bimonthly youth publication, *Kind*.

- Two surveys were done to assist staff in assessing the needs for humane education programming. One was sent to nearly 3000 animal welfare organizations and the results indicate their perceived needs. The second was randomly sent to 5000 classroom teachers in every state to determine their preferences for supplementary materials to be used to infuse humane concepts into their teaching of the traditional content subjects.

Financial Report: 1980



Operating Income and Expenditures

Income

Membership Dues	\$ 478,177
Contributions	870,742
Bequests	798,950
Investment Income	148,262
Publications and Materials	85,905
TOTAL	\$2,382,036

The Humane Society of the United States meets the standards of the National Information Bureau (WGG 6/1/81)

Contributions to the HSUS are tax-deductible

Expenditures

Membership and General Public Information	\$ 333,180
Program Services	207,066
Education Activities and Services	819,135
Kind Program	121,659
Investigations and Field Services	160,785
Litigation and Legal Services	119,858
Regional Programs and Services	383,477
Special Projects	50,715
Gifts to Other Societies	19,300
Administration and Management	282,503
Fund Raising	176,666
TOTAL	\$2,674,344

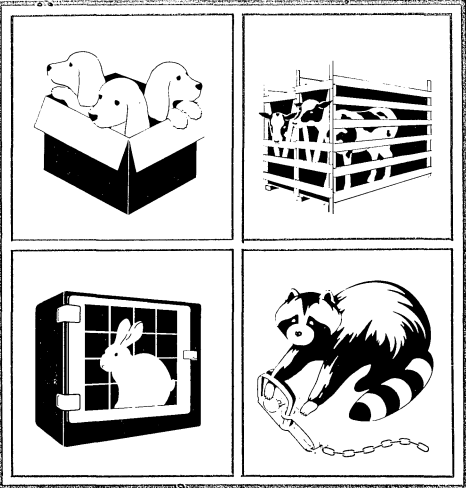
Expenditures over Income	\$ 292,308
--------------------------------	------------

1981 Annual Conference

of The Humane Society of the United States

Animal Welfare: The Present Crisis

Oct. 14-17



Chase-Park Plaza Hotel
St. Louis, Missouri

We who care about animals face greater challenges in the 80's than we have ever faced before. Panicky efforts to find quick solutions to our economic and energy problems in this country are endangering wildlife and domestic animals through habitat destruction, threatened repeal of important federal animal protective regulations, and proposed budget cuts which could further cripple the already marginal enforcement ability of federal and local agencies.

Now, more than ever, it is important to get together to plan ways to attack the ignorance and attitudes that threaten animals. That is the purpose of this year's Annual Conference: sharing ideas, sharing commitment, sharing inspiration, sharing victories and defeats, and gathering strength to face an uncertain future.

The schedule on the next page of speakers, workshops, and special events shows the scope of the conference. Setting the tone will be HSUS President John A. Hoyt speaking about our response to the new problems we are facing. Dr. Amy Freeman Lee will

serve as program moderator.

Dr. Leo Bustad, Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Washington State University, will be a featured speaker talking about relationships between the veterinary profession and the animal welfare community.

Dr. Michael Fox, Director of the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, and Mr. Neal Black, President of the Livestock Conservation Institute, will give a point-counterpoint presentation on intensive farming as it relates to our concerns for the welfare of animals used in modern confinement farming systems.

Chase-Park Plaza Hotel

Rates for the Conference are:

Single \$44	Double \$50
Triple \$60	Quad \$70

On Friday evening, Dr. Fox will give a lecture on the uncertain future of African wildlife, with slides taken on his recent trip to Africa.

In addition to HSUS conference activities, the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems will host a symposium on "Wildlife Management in the United States: Scientific and Humane Issues in Conservation Programs" on Wednesday, October 14. The all-day program will feature sessions on nongame management, predator control, urban wildlife, and ethical aspects of our treatment of wildlife. The schedule can be found on the following pages and you can register for this event by checking the appropriate box on the HSUS conference registration form.

Capping the conference will be the Annual Awards Banquet—always a high point with the presentation of the Joseph Wood Krutch medal to an outstanding humanitarian for "significant contribution toward the improvement of life and the environment." Plan to join us in St. Louis in October. See you there!

1981 HSUS Annual Conference Schedule

WEDNESDAY, October 14

8:30 a.m.
ISAP Symposium Registration

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
ISAP Symposium: Wildlife Management in the United States: Scientific and Humane Issues in Conservation Programs

4:00 p.m.-Evening
Registration

8:30 p.m.-10:00 p.m.
Reception / Get Acquainted Social

THURSDAY, October 15

8:00 a.m.
HSUS Conference Registration

9:00 a.m.
Opening Remarks
Dr. Amy Freeman Lee, Program Chairperson
Coleman Burke, Chairman
John A. Hoyt, President

9:30 a.m.
Keynote Address
"New Occasions Teach New Duties"
John A. Hoyt

10:30 a.m.
Coffee Break

11:00 a.m.
Address: "The Veterinary Profession and the Humane Movement: Cooperation and Conflict"
Dr. Leo Bustad

12:00-2:00 p.m.
Book Sale

2:00 p.m.-5:30 p.m.
Hospitality Room Open

2:00 p.m.-3:30 p.m.
Workshops
1) The Case for Spay / Neuter
Phyllis Wright
2) Protecting Laboratory Animals in Your Community
Dr. Andrew Rowan
3) Lobbying for Animals: The Hows and Whys
Ann Church, Charlene Drennon
4) Animal Fighting: Profiles of Successful Cases
Frantz L. Dantzler
5) Making Your Publications Effective
Susan Stauffer

3:30 p.m.-4:00 p.m.
Coffee Break

4:00 p.m.-5:30 p.m.
Workshops
1) Basic Humane Education Programming for the Local Humane Organization
Charles F. Herrmann, III
2) Euthanasia: The Emotional Impact on You
Prof. Al Jackson, Bill Smith
3) Protecting Laboratory Animals in Your Community
Dr. Andrew Rowan
4) From Puppy Mill to Pet Store
Robert Baker, Peter Lovenheim
5) Traps and Trapping
Guy R. Hodge

8:30 p.m.-10:00 p.m.
Film Festival

FRIDAY, October 16

8:00 a.m.
Registration

9:00 a.m.
Address "Wildlife in Danger"
(speaker to be announced)

10:00 a.m.
Coffee Break

10:30 a.m.
Forum: Modern Farming: Are There Welfare Concerns?
Dr. Michael Fox, Neal Black

12:00-2:00 p.m.
Book Sale

2:00 p.m.-5:30 p.m.
Hospitality Room Open

2:00 p.m.-3:30 p.m.
Workshops
1) Intensive Farming
Dr. Michael Fox, Peter Lovenheim
2) A Critical Look at Wildlife Management
Natasha Atkins
3) The Racing Game: Drugs, Corruption and Cruelty
Marc Paulhus, Robert Baker
4) Accreditation: Meeting Your Goals
Phyllis Wright, Anna Fesmire
5) Lobbying for Animals: The Hows and Whys
Ann Church, Charlene Drennon

3:30 p.m.-4:00 p.m.
Coffee Break

4:00 p.m.-5:30 p.m.
Workshops
1) The New Humane Education Curriculum Guide: A Resource for Both School and Humane Society
Kathy Savesky

2) Avenues Toward Animal Rights
Roger Kindler, Ann Church, Peter Lovenheim
3) Can We Eliminate Roadside Zoos?
Sue Pressman, Anna Fesmire
4) Making Your Publications Effective
Susan Stauffer
5) How to Succeed in Cruelty Investigations
Frantz L. Dantzler

8:00 p.m.
African Travelogue
Dr. Michael Fox

SATURDAY, October 17

8:00 a.m.
Registration

9:00 a.m.
Annual Meeting of Members
Treasurer's Report
President's Report
Elections Committee Report
Elections to Nominating Committee

10:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m.
Coffee Break

10:30 a.m.
Resolutions Committee Report

12:00-2:00 p.m.
Book Sale

2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.
Hospitality Room Open

2:00 p.m.-3:30 p.m.
Workshops
1) Open Forum
John A. Hoyt, Frantz Dantzler, Patricia Forkan, Sue Pressman, Phyllis Wright
2) Working with Teachers to Extend Your Humane Education Program
Anita Coburn
3) Nongame Wildlife Programs: How to Involve Your Community
Natasha Atkins, Guy Hodge
4) From Puppy Mill to Pet Store
Robert Baker, Peter Lovenheim

2:00 p.m.-3:30 p.m.
Individual Consultations on Public Relations
Betsy Dribben-Gutman

6:30 p.m.
Reception

7:30 p.m.
Annual Awards Banquet
Joseph Wood Krutch Medal Presentation

ISAP Symposium Program
Wildlife Management in the United States

Scientific & Humane
Issues in Conservation
Programs

WEDNESDAY, October 14

8:30 a.m.
Registration & Coffee

9:00 a.m.
Opening Remarks
Dr. Stephen Kellert
Associate Professor
School of Forestry and
Environmental Studies
Yale University

9:10 a.m.
Ethical Issues and Future Directions
Dr. Michael W. Fox
Director
Institute for the Study of
Animal Problems

9:45 a.m.
Coffee Break

9:55 a.m.
Bureaucracy & Wildlife
Dr. Edward Langenau, Jr.
Wildlife Research Biologist
Rose Lake Wildlife Research Center
Michigan Department of Natural
Resources

10:30 a.m.
Coffee Break

10:40 a.m.
The Controversy Over Feral and Exotic Animal Control
Natasha Atkins
Wildlife Biologist
The Humane Society of the United States

11:15 a.m.
Coffee Break

11:25 a.m.
Wildlife Values
Dr. Daniel J. Witter
Resources Planner
Missouri Department of
Conservation

12:00-2:00 p.m.
Lunch Break

2:00 p.m.
Animal Damage Control Programs
Guy Hodge
Director, Research & Data
The Humane Society of the United States

2:35 p.m.
Coffee Break

2:45 p.m.
Urban Wildlife
Charles Nilon
Missouri Department of
Conservation

3:20 p.m.
Coffee Break

3:30 p.m.
Panel Discussions: Ethical Aspects
Dr. Larry R. Gale
Director
Missouri Department of
Conservation
John A. Hoyt
President
The Humane Society of the United States
(Other panel members to be announced)

HSUS Annual Conference Registration



Name _____ (please print)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Names of other persons for whom registration fee is included:

☐ Vegetarian meal at banquet for _____ people (number)

Note: A hotel registration form will be mailed to you upon receipt of this form. You must make reservations prior to September 11 directly to the hotel.

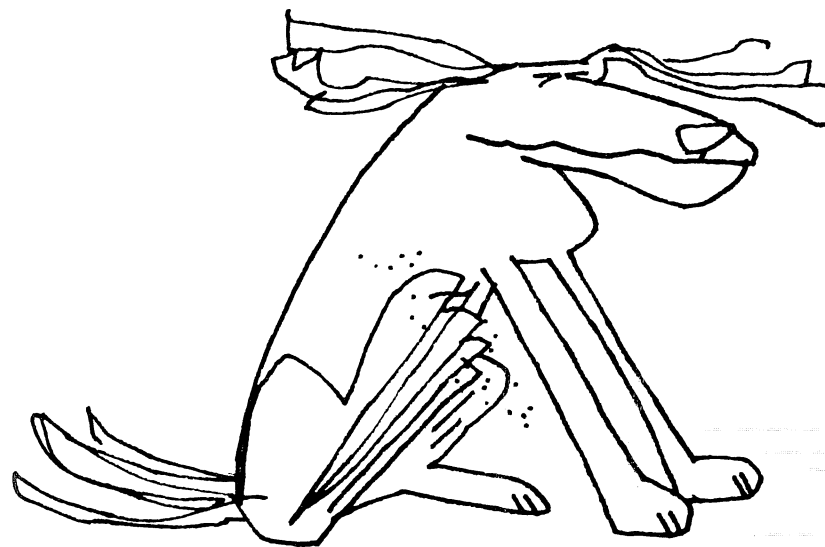
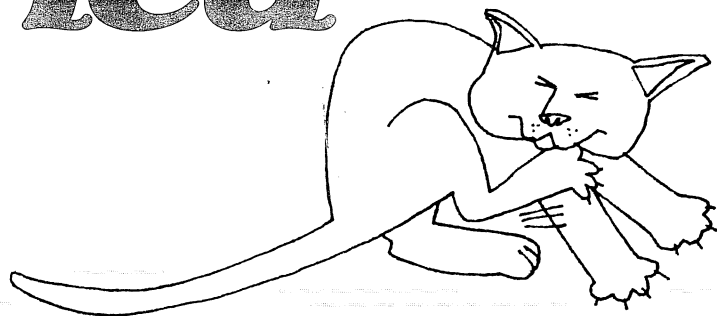
Return this form to:
HSUS Conference, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

	Cost Per Person	Number of People	Total
<input type="checkbox"/> Registration Fee for Entire Conference Including Saturday Banquet • Before September 1st—\$35	\$40	_____	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Day Registration	Thursday \$10 Friday \$10 Saturday \$10	_____ _____ _____	\$ _____ \$ _____ \$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Banquet Only (Saturday evening)	\$20	_____	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> ISAP Wildlife Management Symposium (not included in conference fee)	Wednesday \$15	_____	\$ _____

Total Enclosed (make checks payable to HSUS) \$ _____

Fighting the Flea

by Carol Moulton



Custer at Little Bighorn, Napoleon at Waterloo, the Charge of the Light Brigade... these seem small defeats to those of us who regularly fail in battle with the tiniest and toughest opponent pet owners face: the flea.

The ubiquitous flea has a long history of plaguing humans and other animals, literally so in the case of the bubonic plague that swept Europe in the 14th century. For awhile, the rat was charged with carrying this deadly disease but scientists later laid the blame on the Oriental rat flea, which carried the bacteria from rat to human.

That flea is only one of more than 1,400 species of fleas. All have thin, flat bodies and extremely strong legs, which enable them to jump the human equivalent of the Washington Monument with ease. They all suck the blood of some other animal in order to survive in their adult stage.

Luckily there are only a couple of species that attack our pets in this country—the dog flea and the cat flea. The names may be a little misleading, as it appears that either flea can survive on cat or dog, and even enjoy an occasional dinner of human blood.

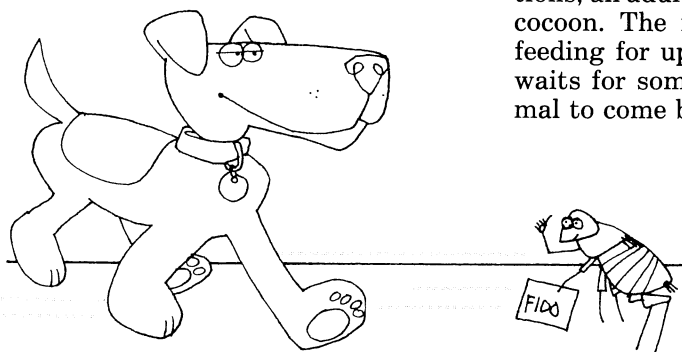
You probably don't need to be convinced of the need to rid your pet and palace of fleas. Most people cringe at the thought of their house being infested with the little insects. And dog owners get mighty tired of the incessant thump-thump-thump of Rover's paw against the linoleum as he scratches the flea bites behind

his ears—not to mention how Rover feels about it.

But if the thought of fleas alone doesn't move you, consider that fleas often carry tapeworms, which can be passed to your pet.

In addition, some dogs suffer terribly from an allergy to flea saliva. One flea bite can send the dog into a frenzy of scratching, opening up small sores that become inflamed and infected under constant irritation from the dog's dirty paw. The open sore, sometimes known as a "hot spot," gets larger and larger as the dog continues to scratch. Prompt attention by owner and veterinarian can curtail the damage, but as long as a flea remains there is always a chance of the flare-up recurring. Without treatment, the affected area usually becomes bald, and the skin gray and thickened. The veterinarian can prescribe cortisone to reduce itching and inflammation, and antibiotics for the bacterial infection, but without a regular program of flea control, these measures will not be very effective in the long run.

Body warmth and vibrations alert the flea to the presence of a likely "host."



Know Your Enemy

Understanding the life cycle of the flea is a first step toward controlling this pest. Most pet owners will be surprised to hear that a flea only spends about 5% of its life on a dog or cat. It's also surprising that the flea can vary its life cycle from thirty days to as long as a year, depending on how ideal conditions are. If conditions aren't right, the flea will just spend a longer time in one or another stage until things get better. That's why a family moving into a home that has been deserted for months can find itself under heavy attack by fleas left over from the last tenant's dog.

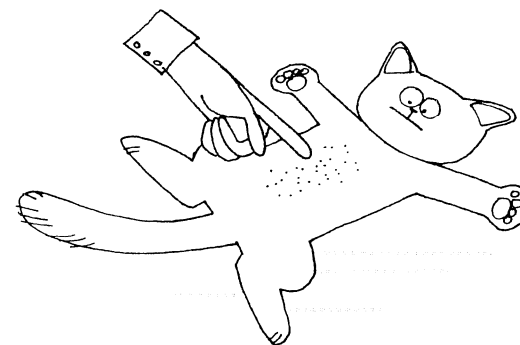
An adult female flea, having found a likely looking dog or cat, jumps on and feeds for two or three days, then begins to lay hundreds of eggs. When the pet scratches, the eggs fall into carpeting, bedding, or grass. The eggs hatch two days to three weeks later into larvae—white, wormlike creatures that feed on debris they find around them, often the feces of adult fleas. Each larva molts twice over a period of a week or two, then spins a cocoon. After five days, or much longer depending on conditions, an adult flea emerges from the cocoon. The flea may live without feeding for up to 125 days, while it waits for some warm-blooded mammal to come by. It is the warmth of

the animal and possibly vibration of the ground as the animal approaches that alerts the flea to the fact that dinner is served. It hops on the animal—your dog for instance—and the cycle begins again.

The fact that warmth attracts the flea may explain why people are seldom attacked by fleas if a dog or cat is nearby. The pet, with a normal temperature of 101-102°F, is probably more attractive to the flea than a cooler human.

Ideal flea weather is also warm, preferably between 65° and 80°F with high humidity. In the south, fleas may be a problem year round. In the north, warm spring rains get them going, the hot, humid "dog days" of August and early September usually bring a peak of flea activity, and the frosts of November and December will usually put the fleas away for the winter. Unless, of course, they're spending a cozy winter in your carpet.

With a light-colored pet, you may detect fleas by looking for tiny black specks clinging to its fur.



Treating Your Pet

Diagnosing fleas on a white cat is no problem. Ruffle the cat's fur around its neck or on its stomach and you'll probably be able to see the fleas running around. If you notice tiny black specks clinging to the cat's fur, you're probably looking at flea feces. Seeing fleas on your black Labrador is far more difficult, but if you run a fine-toothed comb through the fur near its tail and you come up with those tiny black specks, suspect fleas. Since the specks are made up of dried blood excreted by the flea, you can check your diagnosis by putting some of the particles on a piece of white paper and adding a little water. If the specks dissolve into a reddish-brown puddle, you can be sure they came from fleas.

After the diagnosis comes treatment. Flea shampoo is good place to start with a dog, followed by a flea dip. Don't let the word "dip" put you off. You don't have to actually dunk your dog in a bathtub of the stuff. Most dip comes concentrated, to be mixed with water. You can make up a pint or two of the solution, depending on the size of your dog, and carefully sponge the mixture over the entire dog, being very careful to avoid the eyes, nose and mouth.

One treatment should last a week to ten days, unless King goes swimming or gets rained on. Although it may not be necessary to shampoo the dog every time it gets dipped, it is necessary that the fur be fairly

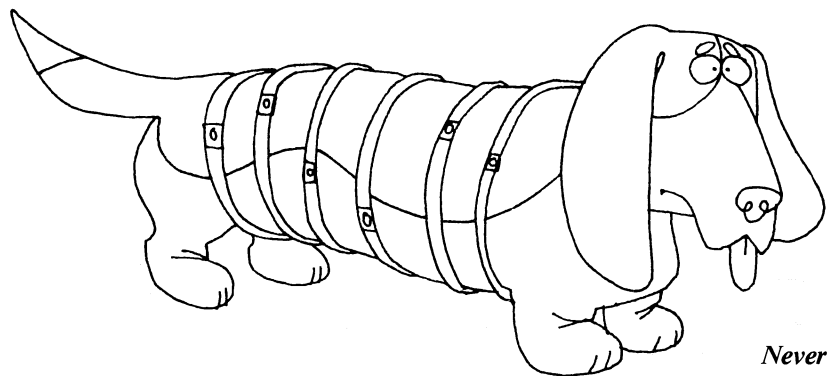
clean, or dirt and oils will keep the dip from clinging to the hairs.

Instead of dip, powder or spray can be used regularly. In either case, rub the insecticide well into the dog's coat so it won't be easy to lick off. Always wait at least a week between treatments. Even if you see fleas again before the week is up, do not respray, powder, or dip your dog lest you put too much poison into its system.

Very few cats are willing to put up with a bath without putting up a fight, so most cat owners rely on powders, sprays and collars. The hissing of an aerosol spray frightens some cats, but there are foam sprays that most felines find acceptable. Never use a product for dogs on your cat. Chemicals that won't harm dogs can sometimes be very dangerous for cats, so only use products clearly labeled for cats. Cats, even more

A shampoo and dip should flea-proof your dog for a week or two at a time.





Never use more than one flea collar per pet.

than dogs, will carefully lick the flea product off their fur so, again, it is important to treat the cat no more than once a week, and rub the product well into the fur so it has a chance of staying long enough to kill a flea.

Flea collars are the topic of some controversy. The collar works because an insecticide impregnated in the plastic of the collar is released as a vapor slowly over a period of time. While this vapor is killing fleas in its vicinity, it is also getting into your pet's system. If used carefully, the collar should cause no serious problems and can help keep fleas off your pet, but careless use can poison your pet, and is even suspected of contributing to the cause of death in some cases.

Perhaps the greatest danger lies in overdosing your pet with insecticides by combining two flea products at the same time. Don't rub generous amounts of flea powder over Tabby then put on a brand new flea collar. Wait at least a day, and air out that new collar while you're waiting. Flea collars are strongest when first taken out of the package. Airing them for a day or two dilutes their initial strength a bit and makes them safer for your pet.

When you put the collar on, leave about an inch of space between it

and your pet's neck, to help prevent skin irritation. Even then, it is important to check around the pet's neck every day for the first week, looking for open sores, scabs, or spots where the fur seems to be falling out. If you see any of these symptoms, remove the collar at once. If there are no negative reactions during the first week, continue to check the area at least weekly as long as the collar is worn.

A wet flea collar releases its insecticide more quickly, shortening the useful life of the collar and possibly overdosing your pet. If your dog is going swimming and your cat goes out in the rain, remove their flea collars beforehand if possible, or as soon afterwards as you can.

Although collars may work fairly well on small dogs and cats, most will not totally protect a large dog because the body area is just too great. However, don't be tempted—as some people have been—to try fastening another collar around Rover's waist. For one thing, the insecticide from two collars may be too much for Rover, and secondly, since he can reach it, he will certainly lick the collar and may try to chew it.

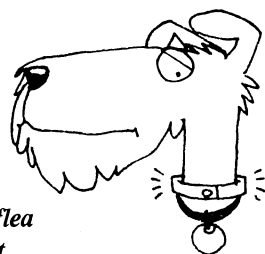
Some people prefer flea tags, or medallions, to flea collars because they don't lie so close to the skin and may cause less of a reaction. If you use the tag, make sure it isn't hanging too loosely. If your pet can get the tag between its teeth, the tag is hanging too low. Check also to be sure the tag doesn't drag in the

water bowl when your pet leans over to take a drink.

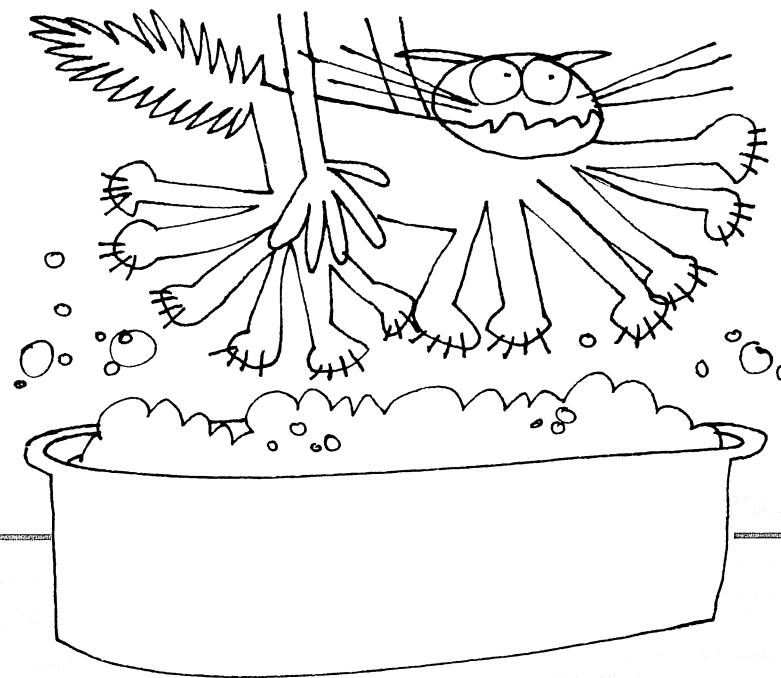
Many veterinarians do not advocate the use of flea collars on pregnant, sick, or convalescing animals or on animals with heartworms or that are taking worm medications of any kind. Puppies and kittens under two months old should not wear flea collars, either.

The newest flea item on the market is flea tablets, pills that claim to repel fleas when taken internally. The Federal Drug Administration recently advised that some of these pills may be a gyp. "To date there are no over-the-counter oral products approved for repelling or controlling fleas," according to the FDA. Calling their effectiveness "unconfirmed by adequate scientific investigations," the FDA also points out that "pet owners should consider if a repellent, as opposed to an insecticide, is what is wanted. Even if a repellent succeeds in keeping fleas off the animals, the fleas may still be alive... and able to infest not only other animals but humans as well."

There are certainly enough choices and cautions in the flea fight to confuse most pet owners. Any product



Read all the cautions before putting a flea collar on your pet.



— Art by Beverly Armstrong

that will harm a flea also has the potential of harming your pet. Products that shout "safe and effective" in large letters usually say "when used as directed" in the fine print. It isn't easy for the average person to determine the safety or the effectiveness of any given product on any given pet. The person who probably can make some judgment about this is your veterinarian, so it is important to check with him or her and ask for a recommendation before marching into battle against the flea.

Treat the Environment

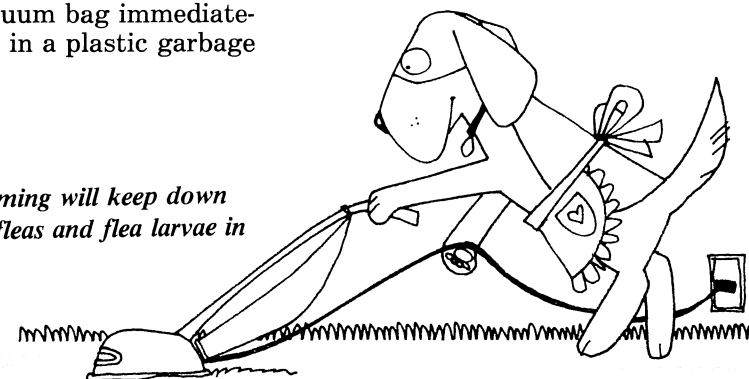
Now that Rover and Princess are defleaed, you certainly can't bring them back into that flea-infested house of yours. It is just as important to treat the pet's environment as it is to treat the pet, if you hope to beat the flea.

Cut back on the flea population by vacuuming the carpets in your house regularly during flea season, and discard the vacuum bag immediately by sealing it in a plastic garbage

bag. Launder your pet's bedding with hot water and strong soap.

There still will be flea eggs or larvae in your carpets and in crevices in the woodwork. At this point, you can call in a professional exterminator, or consider fogging the house yourself. The professional will be more expensive, and the spray he uses can linger for weeks where pets may lick it from the baseboards and floors and children playing on the carpet can be affected, so the do-it-yourself method has some benefits if you are careful.

Many pet stores sell foggers especially made to kill fleas. There are other foggers available only through your veterinarian. The bigger the house, the more cans you'll need—at least one per floor. Also, most foggers only kill fleas, and not larvae, so it will be necessary to fog again a couple of weeks after the first round to kill the newly hatched fleas.



Frequent vacuuming will keep down the number of fleas and flea larvae in your carpets.

Home Remedies

Some people don't want to subject their pets or themselves to insecticides at all. They are attracted to the many home remedies suggested by friends or neighbors. For example, it is said that a daily dose of brewer's yeast in the pet's diet, or a collar of natural fiber soaked regularly in oil of pennyroyal, or a collar of dried eucalyptus pods, will repel fleas. Most veterinarians are skeptical of such remedies, although there are pet owners who swear by them.

If you are attracted to any of these solutions, a practical approach might be to give one or another a try, but keep close watch on your pet to make sure it is working. If you discover that, despite the garlic and oil dressing rubbed in his coat, the fleas are having a heyday on Bowser, don't be afraid to try another approach—even if it does involve insecticides. The danger and discomfort of parasites on your pet outweigh the dangers of most flea products when used carefully and sparingly.

The Battle, If Not the War

To sum up, the best way to fight the flea is to treat your pet, treat your pet's environment, and be persistent. Handle insecticides carefully—like the poisons they are. If in doubt, check with your veterinarian. We won't win the war unless fleas are eradicated, which is no likelier than the extinction of the cockroach and perhaps not even ecologically desirable, but we can keep them at bay.

THE 70% SOLUTION: A MISSED OPPORTUNITY TO PROTECT THE PRIBILOF SEALS

The U.S. Senate refused to take steps in June to reduce the number of seals clubbed annually on Alaska's Pribilof Islands. HSUS worked with Senator Carl Levin (D-MI) to convince the Senate to reduce by 70% the number of fur seals clubbed by the native Aleuts. Lobbying against the proposal by the Reagan Administration, Sierra Club, Audubon Society, and the National Wildlife Federation prevented us from obtaining enough votes for passage. Instead, the Senate adopted an understanding which does nothing to bring about an immediate reduction in the seal kill. The HSUS is greatly disappointed with the outcome of the Senate action and will not stop its efforts to bring seal clubbing to a halt.

The Senate had an opportunity to reduce seal clubbing when it considered renewal of a treaty first signed in 1911. This is an agreement between the U.S., Russia, Japan and Canada that the countries would stop conducting the cruel and wasteful practice of open sea (pelagic) sealing that was threatening to drive the fur seal herd to extinction.

That treaty, called The Interim Convention on the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals, allows the clubbing every summer of some 26,000 bachelor male seals on the Pribilof Islands in Alaska. The United States' share is 70% of those seals, and the pelts are shipped to the Fouke Fur Company in South Carolina where they are processed and made into expensive fur coats. Canada and Japan divide the other 30% for their use.

Last March, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on the protocol for the renewal of the treaty. At that hearing, HSUS Vice



—HSUS/Dantzler

We believe the U.S. should refuse to take its 70% share of pelts from the Pribilof seals, but the Senate voted against this action which could have saved the lives of at least 18,000 fur seals a year.

President for Program and Communications Patricia Forkan urged the committee to recommend approval of the protocol to the full Senate (to prevent a return to pelagic sealing in the absence of any formal agreement), but *only* if at the same time the Committee took steps for an immediate phase-out of the U.S. portion of the annual kill, and began negotiations that would end the hunt altogether over the next four years. If the U.S. refused to kill its share of the seals, more than 18,000 seals would be allowed to live each year

that would otherwise perish under the club. Meanwhile, negotiations to end the hunt entirely would be going on in the hope of saving the other 8,000 seals.

During the period between the hearings and the committee vote on the treaty, Senator Levin prepared a reservation which would be included in the actual treaty as approved by the Senate. The reservation, which would instruct the U.S. to obey the terms of the treaty but NOT kill the 70% of the seals it is allowed to take, stated in part: "It is the position of the United States that the United States is not obligated to harvest any of the quota of North Pacific fur seals assigned to the United States under the terms of the Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific fur seals."

The Levin Reservation as well as The HSUS' recommendations were based on statements made in the Department of Commerce's Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) on the treaty, which said that the United States could forgo killing its share of fur seals without adversely affecting the environment or violating the treaty.

However, in a startling policy reversal, The State Department sent a letter to Committee Chairman Senator Charles Percy (R-IL) opposing the reservation. "...it is (the State Department's) view that such a reservation is contrary to the intent of the Interim Convention..." wrote Assistant Secretary Richard Fairbanks in his letter to committee members. "The precipitous termination of 70% of the St. Paul harvest as advocated in the proposed amendment would appear to be biologically unsound for the fur seal

population and is opposed by the Administration."

Three days after the Fairbanks letter, Secretary of State Alexander Haig wrote his own letter to the committee reiterating opposition to the proposed reservation, stating that for the U.S. to take this action would provoke serious concern among the Japanese and Canadians, who under the treaty are entitled to 15% each of the annual harvest on St. Paul Island.

HSUS President John Hoyt immediately sent a telegram to Haig. "The HSUS is shocked and dismayed to learn of your letter (to the committee)," he said. "It is clear to us that the U.S. public strongly desires an end to seal clubbing. The... reservation does not cause any hardship for our Canadian and Japanese allies. Therefore, we fail to understand why you have taken a position which advocates seal clubbing when to do so is clearly not warranted for foreign policy reasons and is against the wishes of the American public."

Two days later, in a nearly straight party vote, the Committee voted down the reservation (introduced by Senator Christopher Dodd (D-CT)), 9-6. The Committee recommended at the same time that the full Senate ratify the treaty with no changes.

Meanwhile, The HSUS Office of the General Counsel drafted a letter to Commerce Secretary Malcolm



—HSUS/Rovner

Patti Forkan, HSUS' vice president for program and communications, testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee urging them to take immediate steps for phase-out of the U.S. portion of the Pribilof kill, and begin negotiations to end the hunt entirely over the next four years.

Baldrige, strongly urging that his department prepare a supplemental environmental impact statement taking into account the administration's new position, and that the department ask the Senate to suspend debate on the extension of the Convention until such a statement is prepared and circulated.

Baldrige's reply, which was received the day before the Senate was

scheduled to vote on the treaty, sharply contradicted Haig's position, and stated that the department of Commerce stood by its original position that the U.S. could reduce or refrain from taking its share of the seals without violating the treaty.

Senator Levin was still planning on pushing his reservation to a vote on the Senate floor until Senator Ted Stevens (R-AK) agreed to a compromise. We hope this language will represent the beginning of the end of the hunt. The language was adopted unanimously by the Senate and states that the U.S. does have the right to reduce its share of the kill, but only when the reduction is consistent with the terms of the convention, the health of the fur seal herd and the rights of the Aleut people. The compromise also mandates that studies be undertaken to clarify once and for all the scientific facts on the habits of the seals in that portion of the world.

We can be thankful that the full Senate's attention was focused on the inappropriateness of seal clubbing. Significant progress was made toward making the Senators aware that there is no economic, ecological or moral justification for continuation of this hunt. We can only continue our efforts to insure that every avenue open to us will be taken to find an end to government subsidized killing of these special marine mammals.

SEALS HAVE THEIR DAY

Thousands turned out on March 1, International Day of the Seal, to show their support for these beleaguered sea mammals.

by Julie Rovner

A special concert by Paul Winter and the Winter Consort at New York's Cathedral of St. John the Divine, resolutions introduced in both houses of the U.S. Congress, and demonstrations and rallies nationwide all helped make the first International Day of the Seal a major success. But while millions celebrated the birthdays of the baby harp seals off

the eastern coast of Canada, officials in Washington D.C. were busy grappling with ways to deal with the other major North American seal hunt that takes place each summer in Alaska's Pribilof Islands.

Sponsored by HSUS, from Paul Winter's idea to "do something positive for the seals," International Day of the Seal was celebrated not

only by local groups here in the U.S., but also in Canada by the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies and in England by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA).

A week before Seal Sunday, a resolution was introduced in both houses of the U.S. Congress to proclaim March 1 National Day of the Seal.

AROUND THE REGIONS

Congressman James Jeffords (R-VT) and Senator Lowell Weicker (R-CT) were the primary sponsors of the resolution, which recognized that "the seal is an essential and inseparable part of the marine ecosystem," and that "the presence of the seal is an indication of a whole and healthy ecosystem," and proclaimed National Day of the Seal, urging "all citizens to join in this celebration of life with appropriate activity."

In New York, some 4,000 people chose as their appropriate activity to attend one of two special concerts given by Paul Winter and the Winter Consort, called *International Day of the Seal: A Celebration*. The con-

cert, a birthday party for the baby harp seals born off the coast of Canada, featured selections from the Winter Consort's latest album, *Callings*, which is the musical story of the travels of a young sea lion. During a break in the music, Winter encouraged the audience not only to appreciate the seals, but to work towards saving them by writing their U.S. representatives and senators urging renewed support for the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

To commemorate the occasion The HSUS printed a limited number of T-shirts with the slogan "Club Sandwiches, Not Seals," on the front, and a picture of a baby harp seal with

The HSUS' name on the back. Many of the recipients of the T-shirts made an extra effort to thank us. *Today Show* weatherman Willard Scott held his up on the show, and California Governor Jerry Brown sent a telegram stating his support for "your efforts to protect and preserve this familiar and innocent mammal for future generations," and joining us in the celebration.

Demonstrations of all kinds, from protests to candlelight vigils, took place all over the U.S., and we had dozens of requests for more information from local humane organization officials who had been asked to appear on TV and radio to talk about seals and seal hunts. Sue Pressman, director of The HSUS' department of captive wildlife, who had observed all of the world's major seal hunts, also did several radio and newspaper interviews.

Nearly everyone involved seemed pleased with the success of Seal Celebration Day, which provided an opportunity for those familiar with seals to help spread the word to others who may now join the fight to protect these precious marine mammals. We're all looking forward to next year.



Rallies, demonstrations, candlelight vigils, school projects, white balloons, a concert, and T-shirts (as modeled here by Congressman James Jeffords of Vermont) all were designed to celebrate the birth of the baby harp seals and decry the senseless killing scheduled to take place less than two weeks later.

Great Lakes

Mourning Doves

In a major legislative victory, humanitarians led by the Great Lakes Regional Office (GLRO) saved the mourning dove from the hands of hunters while at the same time striking a major blow to the powerful Wildlife Legislative Fund.

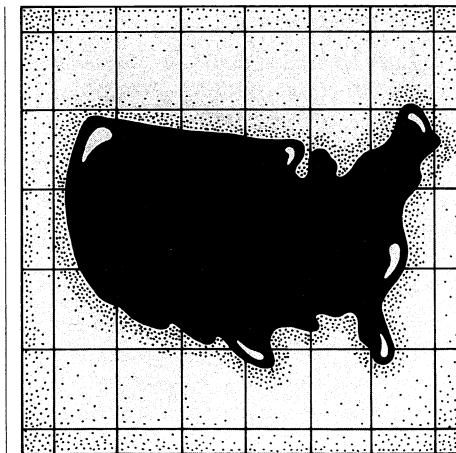
For several years the Wildlife Legislative Fund, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, and the National Rifle Association have lobbied the Ohio legislature to have the mourning dove placed on the hunting list. Each attempt has been headed off by actions taken by the GLRO.

This session the Wildlife Legislative Fund, a vigorous advocate of hunting and trapping, vowed to see the bill become law that would allow the dove to be hunted. They boasted of having politically supported candidates who would support dove hunting. They even went so far as to take credit for unseating the president of the Ohio Senate who opposed dove hunting.

In early February legislation was introduced and passed the Senate that would have given hunters the right to shoot the dove. The bill went on to the House where it met great opposition after the GLRO created public sympathy over the issue by writing letters to editors and requesting that newspaper editors take editorial positions against dove hunting. The office also gave strong testimony against dove hunting before committees of the Senate and House.

Amid much press coverage and controversy, the bill was voted on by the whole House on April 8 at which time it failed by one vote. However, the bill received a motion for reconsideration which gave the pro-hunting lobby one more chance to get it passed.

Again on May 13 the bill was voted on and again it failed. The humiliated Wildlife Legislative Fund



had learned once and for all they were not a voice for Ohioans who, through letter-writing campaigns and telephone calls, had strongly displayed that they would not tolerate making this small, monogamous bird a target for hunters.

Trapping

Michigan residents should be alerted to plans to introduce legislation which would strongly curtail the use of the steel jaw leghold trap.

Edith Sullivan, Michigan Federation Trapping Chairperson, is asking those interested in helping with this legislation to gather information on trapped domestic pets, as well as testimony from ex-trappers. Both will be helpful in securing passage of this bill.

Slide Presentation

The Great Lakes office staff is available to show a slide presentation concerning fund raising and public relations to humane society meetings. The show is geared to give ideas and examples on how to effectively prepare newsletters, fundraising projects, and other ideas for publicity for your society. Interested societies should contact the Great Lakes Regional Office at 725 Haskins Street, Bowling Green, Ohio 43402, (419) 352-5141 for further information.

Gulf States

Dogfighting

Gulf States Regional Office (GSRO) investigator Bernard Weller assisted the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigations (OSBI) in raiding a dogfight in progress in an old wooden barn in Hammond, Oklahoma last March. Over seventy-five spectators were frisked and some concealed weapons were found. Two men were arrested and accused of being the promoters of the dogfight. No one else could be arrested because attending a dogfight is not illegal in Oklahoma, although staging the fight is a misdemeanor.

Three dogs were confiscated. One, believed to have been a participant in an earlier fight, was found bloody and injured in a crate in one of the cars parked nearby. Two other dogs were found engaged in a fight in a separate small room in the barn. Weller believes the dogs were fighting in the ring when the raid began, and spectators carried them into a side room. When they were found, they were locked together with bite holds on each other's faces. It took Weller and a police officer almost half an hour to pry the dogs apart, and all the strength of both men to keep the dogs from attacking each other again until crates to put them in could be found.

Charlie Wellman, an inspector with OSBI, told a newspaperman after the raid that he hoped a stronger law against dogfighting could be passed in Oklahoma. That state frequently draws dogfight enthusiasts from other states to its matches because of its lenient laws, he said, "They figure, 'What the heck, why not pay a \$20, \$50, \$100 fine?'"

Public Appearances

GSRO Director Bill Meade has made several appearances around the gulf states as an advocate for animal issues. In March he visited



the Houston Rodeo and Livestock Show as a guest of Citizens for Animal Protection. He appeared on two television news stories exposing the cruelty involved in rodeos.

In Corpus Christi, Meade spoke before an All-City Student Council meeting about our nationwide campaign to end the slaughter of seals in the Pribilof Islands and Canada. Under the direction of P.A.W.S., the local humane society, many of these schools signed petitions and raised funds to help stop the clubbing.

Meade testified before the Oklahoma state senate in favor of a proposed humane euthanasia bill, HB 1277. The bill later passed the committee and the full senate, and by late May awaits passage in the house and the governor's signature.

West Coast

Bloodless Bullfights

This spring highway billboards in Riverside County, California proclaimed "Bullfighting is coming to Coachella Valley." Fortunately, local citizens reacted immediately. When WCRO Director Char Drennon talked to representatives of the Naegle Billboard Company to explain they were advertising an illegal activity, the manager claimed it was a teaser campaign for bloodless bullfights.

Further investigation revealed the El Toro Committee behind this advertisement was involved with the same promoter who had tried to bring this atrocity to other parts of the state. Bloodless bullfights are only legal if held in conjunction with a recognized religious celebration or festival.

The District Attorney's Office requested an opinion from the Attorney General's Office. The opinion stated that it would be a violation of the law "for a bullfight promoter to stage a bloodless bullfight at which a priest simply says a Catholic Mass and blesses the bulls." Local citizens paid to have the advertising boards redone to read, "Bullfighting is cancelled in Coachella Valley."

Dogfighting

The Nevada state legislature has increased the penalty for dogfighting to a gross misdemeanor. Under the law, all persons who are in any manner connected with a place used for fighting dogs, or who promote, assist, or witness a dogfighting event are guilty of a gross misdemeanor punishable by up to six years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine.

HSUS Chief Investigator Frantz Dantzler and WCRO Investigator Eric Sakach have given a series of seminars and workshops for law enforcement officers, prosecuting attorneys, and judges on the investigation of illegal animal fighting ventures.

Their two presentations in Reno, Nevada, were hosted by the Nevada Humane Society and the Washoe County District Attorney's Office. A statewide seminar in Portland, Oregon, was hosted by the Multnomah County Sheriff's Department. PAWS of Lynnwood, an HSUS accredited society, and the Snohomish County Sheriff's Department hosted an all-day statewide workshop in Everett, Washington.

Raccoon Update

Thanks to all of The HSUS members who helped on the raccoon campaign, the importation and sale of raccoons as pets in California is now prohibited. The West Coast Regional Office (WCRO) was able to supply



California's raccoons have been emancipated by the Fish and Game Commission.

numerous letters and documentation on the problems of raccoons as pets to the Fish and Game Commission and the committee consultant for Senator Henry Mello's raccoon bill, SB 480.

At the April 24 hearing of the California Fish and Game Commission, wildlife experts, veterinarians, and humane organizations all testified in support of the measure. The Commission voted unanimously to prohibit the importation and sale of raccoons as pets. Californians who now possess a raccoon must have a permit from the Department of Fish and Game to do so.

Because the Commission addressed the problem and acted responsibly, Senator Mello will drop SB 480. A similar bill in Oregon outlawed raccoon ownership in 1979.

Help for Beginners

Judi Kukulka, of Program Services, has developed a humane education packet to help answer the frequent requests for assistance the West Coast Regional Office receives from people just entering the field of humane education. The packet contains an outline, resource list, examples, and sample materials. While the packet was not designed to be a complete program to replace the personalized help the West Coast Regional Office has offered in the past, it is a "How To" get started aid for beginners and numerous requests are being received.

New England

Zoos

Zoos are an animal welfare topic of primary concern in the New England Regional Office (NERO). This winter John Inman, NERO director, accompanied by captive wildlife specialist Sue Pressman, visited Aqualand at Bar Harbor, Maine, Gallup's Wild Life Park at Houlton, Maine, and Beardsley Park Zoo at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The latter two were follow-up visits. In addition, they



John Inman and Sue Pressman of HSUS discuss the problems at the Beardsley Park Zoo with Univ. of Bridgeport law professor Vincent McCarthy and Animal Rights Network volunteer Michelle Waters.

met with Robert Boettger of Maine's Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife regarding the rescue and rehabilitation of injured and orphaned wildlife, as well as Stanley Browne of the Division of Animal Welfare.

Aqualand at Bar Harbor, Maine, has been cited by the USDA for deficiencies in animal care. Aqualand Manager Alan Tinker described to us the actions being taken to bring the zoo up to the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act.

Gallup's Wild Life Park at Houlton, Maine, has gone out of business rather than make the changes that federal officials and HSUS had cited. When Inman and Pressman arrived they found the main gate padlocked and all the animals gone. HSUS is pleased that the animals are no longer being subjected to the substandard care and neglect of this "roadside menagerie."

Beardsley Park Zoo in Bridgeport, Connecticut, continues to be a "borderline" situation. Although legal action is not possible, The HSUS hopes to find other ways to improve the plight of the animals there.

Continuing visits to New England zoos are scheduled for early summer as part of a new campaign to improve zoos, or shut them down if they will not improve. The campaign will be carried out by means of a publicity program informing the

public of the situation through the media, and through cooperation with USDA's Veterinarian in charge of New England, Dr. Alfred DeCoteau and his staff in the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. "This campaign will show results," said Sue Pressman. "I'm more hopeful about seeing improvements in zoos in New England than I am about any other region in the nation."

Mid-Atlantic

Reservation Deer

Mid-Atlantic Regional Director Nina Austenberg has been campaigning against a plan to repopulate the South Mountain Reservation in Essex County, New Jersey with deer. There had previously been a small herd of deer kept there in a paddock, but they were removed in 1979 for several reasons. First, the herd had increased to a far greater number than the area could sustain so that the paddock area had been overgrazed until it was almost bare. Secondly, the South Mountain Reservation, which was once a pleasant meeting place for families to spend their leisure hours, had become troubled with vandalism and other

incidents of crime which threatened the safety of the deer.

Last February, a local resident started a movement to have the deer returned to the park, apparently in the hope that the return of the deer paddock would in some way bring about the return of better days when one could use the park safely.

Austenberg protested the proposal on several grounds, including the fact that there are no safeguards for the deer in the proposal. She stated there would have to be 24-hour surveillance of the deer to protect them from vandals.

In addition, there is the problem of overpopulation. When the deer were removed from the reservation in 1979, they were sold to the Southwick farm in Blackstone, Massachusetts. Southwick sells the majority of its wildlife to shooting preserves, but had guaranteed that none of the South Mountain animals would end up at the hunting clubs. It is not known whether the guarantee extends to offspring of the deer born after they were removed to Southwick. Austenberg fears that if the deer are returned to the Reservation, the method used to keep the population at a level the habitat can support might include selling some of the deer to hunting preserves. No decision on the proposal had been made yet.

Nongame Legislation

By an overwhelming majority of 63 to 1, the New Jersey legislature has passed and sent to the Senate a bill that will help fund nongame management programs.

The measure gives residents who receive a state tax refund an opportunity on the tax form to contribute to the programs by checking off a \$2, \$5, or \$10 donation from their refund. The money would go to the state Department of Environmental Protection to strengthen its endangered species conservation program and to help nongame species, such as songbirds, owls, hawks, turtles, chipmunks, and other species for which a legal hunting or trapping season has not been set.

Marine Mammal Protection Act

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), first passed in 1972, is up for reauthorization this year and is facing tough going in the anti-environmental 97th Congress.

The MMPA, perhaps one of the most important pieces of animal protective legislation, sets forth a national policy establishing a moratorium on the killing of marine mammals, including seals, whales, dolphins, polar bears, walruses, sea otters, and manatees. Among other things, the MMPA prohibits commercial whaling within 200 miles of U.S. shores, prevents the import of baby harp seal pelts, and regulates the number of porpoises that can be caught in tuna nets.

Representatives of the State of Alaska, as well as tuna, fur, and other industries, have been lobbying to weaken the bill significantly, and the ultimate outcome of the reauthorization fight is still in doubt.

In the Senate, the work of Senator Robert Packwood (R-OR), Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee and a long-time friend of marine mammals, enabled the committee to report out a recommendation that the full Senate approve a full two-year reauthorization. The bill has not been brought to the floor as of this writing.

The MMPA faced a tougher battle on the House side, where Representative John Breaux (D-LA), chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee's subcommittee on fisheries and wildlife, proposed only a one-year extension of the act, and expressed a desire to hold extensive oversight hearings this summer to consider amendments to the act. Marine mammal supporters took credit for a major victory when Breaux was defeated in his own subcommittee and a two-year, no amendment bill was passed, but the full committee overruled the subcommittee recommendation and passed along to the full house only a one-year reauthorization.

There is still a chance for the MMPA to be reauthorized for two



years, but only if EVERY congressman and senator knows that his or her constituents consider this legislation a priority. If you're on the action alert list, you'll be hearing from us again on this issue soon. If you're not an action alerter but would like to be one, send your name and address to: HSUS Action Alert, 2100 "L" Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037. (Because of IRS restrictions on the lobbying activities of non-profit organizations, only voting members of The HSUS may participate in this program.)

Lacey Act

Amendments to strengthen the Lacey Act, which failed to pass the 96th Congress only because time ran out, are once again wending their way through the legislative process, and this time it appears they will become law.

The Lacey Act, originally passed in 1900, prohibits the importation of wildlife deemed injurious to agriculture or horticulture, or wildlife taken illegally.

The current amendments would increase penalties for violators, include protection for plants, and mandate humane treatment of animals in transportation, among other things.

The house legislation, H.R. 1638, was introduced by Congressman John Breaux (D-LA), who sponsored similar legislation that passed the House last year. H.R. 1638 is currently

awaiting action in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

In the Senate, Senator John Chafee (R-RI) has held hearings and already guided the bill successfully through committee. It is expected to be voted on by the full Senate soon. In testimony on the legislation (S. 736) submitted by The HSUS, wildlife biologist Natasha Atkins wrote "We believe that with a strengthened Lacey Act millions of animals will be afforded the protection they so desperately need in order to remain a viable part of our ecosystem."

CITES

Thanks to a quick and concerted public reaction, an effort by the Reagan Administration this spring to weaken one of the world's major international treaties to protect wildlife proved unsuccessful.

The treaty in question was the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), which bans trade in more than 440 species of highly endangered plants and animals, and restricts the trade in hundreds of other, less threatened but still fragile populations.

The U.S. has been a leader in making CITES work since its inception in 1974, but our position as a leader in wildlife preservation was itself endangered this spring when special interest groups as well as state and federal wildlife agencies put pressure on members of the Reagan administration to file reservations on several amendments to the treaty approved at a meeting in New Delhi last February. These reservations, if filed, would have excused the U.S. from complying with the new rules on trade restrictions in whales and parrots. In addition to the immediate detriment to the whale and parrot populations, U.S. reservations would also have severely weakened CITES' credibility and might have encouraged other nations to take reservations on other rules which infringe on commercial interests.

The Interior Department announced

Thank You

Most of the time your elected officials only hear from their constituents when they have a problem that needs to be solved or a favor to ask, but a "thank you" when merited, is one of the best ways to promote further cooperation.

Starting with this issue of *The HSUS News*, we will be running a short list of Congressmen, Senators, and other federal officials who have done something important recently to help animals. If you are represented by one of these officials (or even if you're not), please take a few minutes to write a short thank you note on behalf of the animals. Be sure to thank:

★ Senator John Melcher of Montana for his sponsorship of the Humane Transportation of Horses Intended for Slaughter Act of 1981;

★ Senator Robert Packwood of Oregon for his stewardship of the Ma-

rine Mammal Protection Act through the Senate Commerce Committee;

★ Senator Charles McC Mathias of Maryland for deciding to hold hearings on S. 1043, which would ban the use of drugs in racehorses;

★ Senator Lowell Weicker of Connecticut and Congressman Jim Jeffords of Vermont for sponsoring a resolution to declare March 1, 1981 National Day of the Seal;

★ Senator Carl Levin of Michigan for his work on writing a reservation to the Pribilof Seal Treaty aimed at ending the U.S. clubbing of seals;

★ Senator John Chafee of Rhode Island for seeing the amendments to the Lacey Act through his committee; and

★ Congressmen Glenn Anderson of California and James Oberstar of Minnesota for their support in the House of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

in late May that it had decided not to recommend that the U.S. take a reservation on the parrot trade restrictions. One of the reasons cited is that public comment received was heavily in favor of the treaty.

Horse Transportation

As the popularity of horsemeat for human consumption grows in Europe and Japan, so does the problem of the inhumane conditions under which horses in this country are shipped to slaughterhouses. After evidence surfaced in the late 1970's about the wretched conditions under which horses were being shipped live across the Atlantic to be slaughtered in Europe, Congress passed legislation banning the shipment of live horses by sea for slaughter.

The ban, however, simply increased the number of horses being slaughtered in this country. Statistics compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture showed a four-fold increase in the number of U.S. slaughterhouses in the last ten years, and more than a 500 percent increase in the number of animals being killed each year.

The most serious problem is not the conditions at the slaughterhouses, which are regulated by the USDA,

but the conditions under which the horses get there from the auction sites where they are usually purchased. Last winter New York police confiscated a rig on its way to a Canadian slaughtering plant. It was designed to carry 40 animals but was loaded with 87 ponies. The ponies had been without food or water in subzero weather for at least three days. Many of the animals had been trampled and were seriously injured. Several had injuries so severe they had to be euthanized.

After consulting with representatives of The HSUS and other groups, Senator John Melcher (D-MT) recently introduced legislation that would amend the federal Meat Inspection Act to allow the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation of horses intended for slaughter.

"(The Meat Inspection Act) has been used in the past to insure the humane treatment of slaughter animals and I feel it is an appropriate vehicle for the purpose of this bill," Melcher said in a statement introducing the legislation. "Marc S. Paulhus, a field investigator for The Humane Society (HSUS) has documented a number of cases where large numbers of horses have been crammed into cattle trucks for long trips to the slaughterhouse under the worst of conditions," Melcher added.

The bill would direct that regulations be written setting minimum standards for handling, feeding, watering, loading, sanitation, ventilation, shelter from weather extremes, size and condition of vehicles, position of horses by sex and size, and verification that they are fit to travel.

The bill would provide for inspections of horses on arrival at slaughterhouses and would require that records be kept to try to insure that horses being slaughtered have not been stolen, a problem on the increase since both the demand and the price of horsemeat began to skyrocket.

The legislation has been referred to the Senate Agriculture Committee's subcommittee on Agricultural Research and is awaiting the scheduling of hearings.

The Animal Welfare Act

Once again, the Animal Welfare Act is in need of funding, and once again, especially in these days of budget cutting, there is a threat that this important program will be severely disabled by the budget knife.

The Animal Welfare Act is perhaps the most all-encompassing piece of animal legislation. It regulates the care and treatment of animals in zoos, research laboratories, pet stores, breeding facilities, and circuses. The act has been severely underfunded in recent years, preventing its effective enforcement.

Even the best laws are of little worth without effective enforcement. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the USDA, the branch of government charged with enforcing the Animal Welfare Act, employs highly trained personnel. The jobs the APHIS workers do could not easily be undertaken by another office. Please write to the chairman of the Senate and House Agriculture Appropriations subcommittees, Senator Thad Cochran (R-MS), and Congressman Jamie Whitten (D-MS). Urge them to adequately fund the Animal Welfare Act.

FDA Enforces Turtle Ban

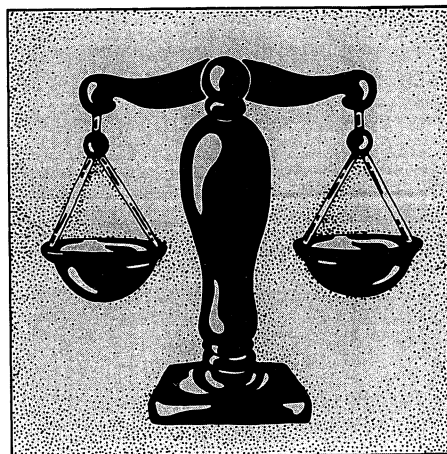
Largely as a result of pressure brought by The HSUS, the Food and Drug Administration has begun a crackdown on retail pet stores that have been selling small turtles in violation of the ban on such sales which has been in effect since 1975. In three separate investigations in Florida and the District of Columbia, the FDA obtained voluntary compliance from proprietors to cease selling turtles. Existing stocks of turtles were either donated to zoos or humanely destroyed. The HSUS continues to press the FDA to trace and choke off the wholesale sources of these turtles.

Veteran readers of *The HSUS News* will recall that HSUS efforts to stop the marketing of small turtles as pets extend back to 1973, when HSUS and the Consumers' Union petitioned the Consumer Products Safety Commission and the FDA to stop the trade. Turtles are a major carrier of *Salmonella* bacteria and thereby pose a health hazard to persons, especially children, who handle the turtles. Furthermore, most of the turtles purchased as pets had a short and miserable existence in consumers' homes simply because reptiles require specialized and knowledgeable care which most people cannot provide.

The history of the turtle controversy since the FDA ban was established in 1975 is an example of the kind and persistency of efforts necessary to consolidate and protect a legislative or regulatory advance that benefits animals.

Getting a protective law or regulation on the books is only the first, and frequently the easiest step. Where monied interests are adversely affected by the law or regulation (as with the turtle breeding industry), efforts by those interests to amend or overturn the law or regulation begin almost immediately.

In the case of the turtle ban, the industry first challenged the regulation in court—and lost. Shortly thereafter, in 1976-77, the industry, making use of a large war chest it had ac-



cumulated, began financing research into methods to render turtle eggs *Salmonella*-free by use of antibiotics, sterile packaging, restrictive diets, and home additives to turtles' water. Many of the proposed methods would have been debilitating and injurious to the turtles themselves. At the same time, representatives and attorneys of the industry quietly began a lobbying campaign within the FDA with the active assistance of Louisiana's congressional delegation. HSUS had to monitor the industry efforts within several offices of the FDA and, by numerous letters and telephone calls, present counterposing arguments and critiques of the industry's decontaminating research. Our own allies in Congress had to be lined up. Over two dozen scientists throughout the United States sympathetic to our view of the problem—experts in the fields of herpetology, microbiology, pathology, and veterinary medicine—had to be found, contacted, and kept abreast of developments, and consulted to reinforce our counter-lobbying efforts. In short, every move by the industry had to be anticipated, and blocked.

All of these efforts were carried on informally and behind the scenes within the FDA. No formal or public notice of what was going on was ever published in the *Federal Register*, and, to date, efforts to lift the ban have never risen to the level of a formal rulemaking procedure or other legal action. Had HSUS waited for a public notice of rulemaking proposing to amend or repeal the 1975 ban-

ning regulations, it may have been too late: the industry might well have already convinced the FDA of what needed to be done and our time might have been too short to properly prepare a case in reply. (Such behind-the-scenes lobbying of an executive agency is usually legal, by the way.)

Moreover, even with a favorable law or regulation in place, the pertinent agency frequently has to be persuaded to enforce it effectively, which can be a more difficult job than having the law or regulation passed in the first place. The animal fighting provisions of the Animal Welfare Act are a case in point.

To date, after years of maneuvering, the turtle industry has been entirely unsuccessful in its efforts to weaken or overturn the ban. However, animal welfare "victories" like the 1975 ban are never fully and finally won. If sizeable economic interests are at stake, the opposition will come back again and again with attempts to reverse or weaken the original result.

HSUS Seeks Postal Ban

As part of its continuing effort to halt animal fighting ventures throughout the United States, The HSUS has contacted Postmaster General William F. Bolger demanding that the United States Postal Service cease to carry magazines that promote animal fighting through the mails.

The 1976 Amendments to the Animal Welfare Act specifically make it "unlawful for any person to knowingly use the mail service of the United States for the purposes of promoting or in any way furthering an animal fighting venture."

If we can get these magazines out of the mails by having the Postal Service enforce the law, it will be a major blow to the entrepreneurs of these grisly so-called "sports."

Compiled by Murdaugh Stuart Madden, HSUS General Counsel, and Roger Kindler, Associate Counsel.

Bo-Tree Has Calendars For Everyone Who Loves Animals

Each year we are pleased to contribute a portion of our sales of these calendars to The Humane Society of the United States. We care about animal welfare just as you do; so, help us help HSUS.

There are lots of advantages to Bo-Tree calendars. Check them out:

- our 12" x 12" full-color calendars have lots of room for writing
- each quality print is suitable for framing
- a portion of Bo-Tree's net proceeds from calendar sales benefits HSUS.
- all of our calendars are priced at just \$5.95
- they make great gifts

Order Now!

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

How Many?	Product	Price Each	Total
	Beasts	\$5.95	
	Cats	\$5.95	
	Horses	\$5.95	
	Doggone!	\$5.95	
	Birds	\$5.95	
	Whales	\$5.95	

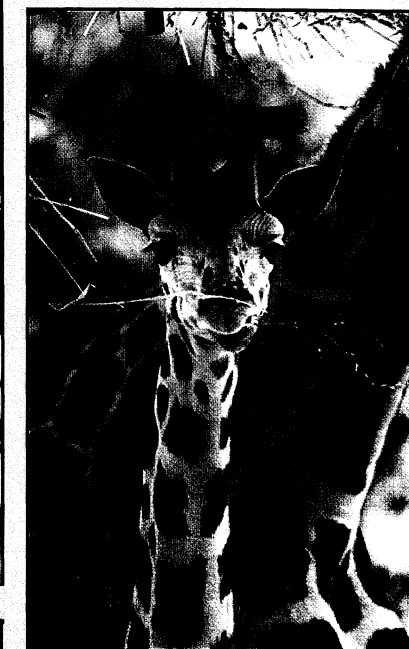
Shipping Charges	Total Order	
First calendar add \$1.00.	Calif. Res. add 6% tax	
Additional calendars add 50¢ each.	Shipping/Handling	
	Amount Enclosed	

To receive our full-color catalog or to purchase our other products like "Cat's Meow Playing Cards", datebooks and frameable prints of animals, write:

Bo-Tree Productions
1137 San Antonio Road
Suite E
Palo Alto, Ca. 94303
(415) 967-1817



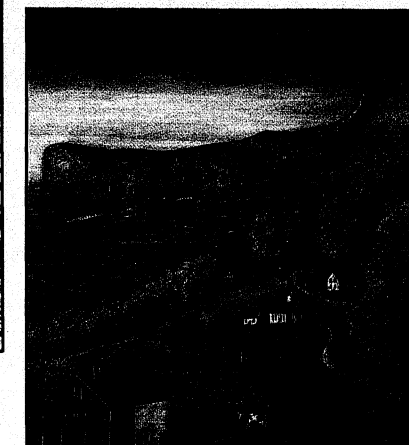
In The Company Of Cats
 is purrfect for cat fanciers. \$5.95



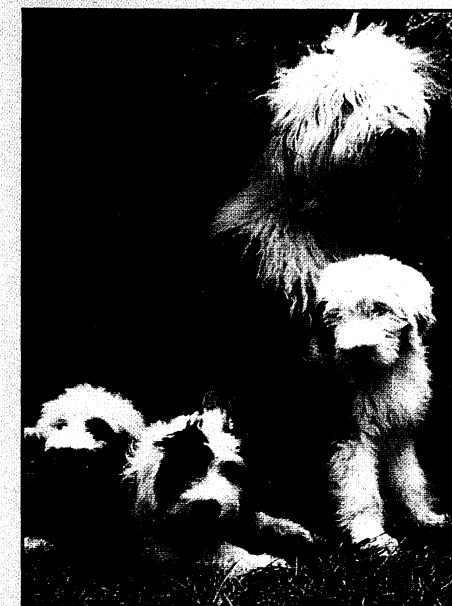
Bless The Beasts is for friends of animals everywhere. \$5.95



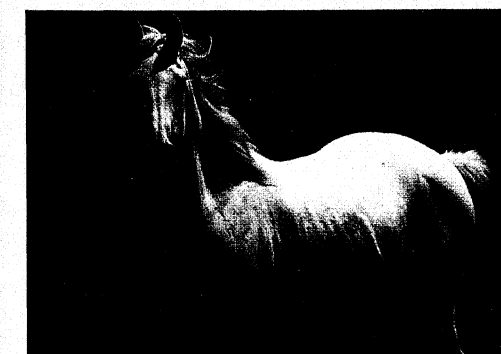
Birds Of A Feather is for our fine friends. \$5.95



Whales and Friends is for those who admire and want to help save them. \$5.95



Doggone's for dog lovers. \$5.95



Horses — everyone likes horses. \$5.95

*I think I could turn
and live with animals,
they are so placid
and self-contain'd.*

—Walt Whitman



National Headquarters
2100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Washington, D.C.
PERMIT NO. 2406

Postmaster: Address Correction Requested.